Weather

Probable warm winds and showers today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 88.2 and the minimum 72.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 90.7 and 73.6.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for America-Europe, Str. China, Ord. 12 noon today, Arrives San Francisco, Aug. 12.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Dunera, Aug. 3.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Kashimi Maru, Aug. 2.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Dunera, August 3.

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LIE PASSED BY DEBATER ON IRELAND IN COMMONS

Sir Edward Carson Hotly Retorts To Charges By "Tay Pay"

DEFENDS ULSTER

O'Connor Claimed North Country Swayed Germans Toward War

MORE FIGHTING

Bloody Battles Raging Between Police Squads And Rioters

(Reuter's Service)

(LATE BULLETIN)

London, July 23.—Further rioting of terrific violence took place at Belfast last night. There was continuous firing between the rival crowds. Military in the Fall Road district were roughly handled and returned the fire.

Three non-combatant persons were killed, including Brother Morgan, a member of the Redemptorist Order, who was struck by a stray shot. A number were seriously wounded.

In the Newtownards district the crowds fought with the utmost violence. They were armed with sticks, stones and revolvers.

A Catholic chapel was wrecked. After extreme provocation the military fired. There were large numbers of rioters killed and injured.

Lord French and Sir Nevil Macready have arrived in London, whither they have been summoned to assist at a Cabinet consultation with regard to future measures for the restoration of order in Ireland.

Later—Firing continued in the Falls Road district early this morning and the military were compelled to use their machine-guns against the rioters. The casualties so far are not known.

London, July 22.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Joseph Devlin, with regard to the trouble in Belfast, which Mr. Devlin described as due to an organised attack on the Catholic workers at Queen's Island, Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that there had been a good deal of looting and that the military had been fired on and had returned the fire.

About seventy persons were being treated in hospitals, he said; twenty-five for gunshot wounds, of whom three had died. A number of police had been wounded, but not seriously.

The city was quiet this morning, Sir Hamar said, but there had been further fighting during the dinner-hour, when two iron-workers and a soldier had been wounded.

FURTHER FIGHTING

There was a considerable military force in the City and the commander had received full powers. Every step had been taken to guard against the outbreak of disorder.

Mr. Thompson, secretary of the Ulster Unionist Labor Association, and Sir Edward Carson protested against Mr. Devlin's description of the cause of the trouble. They declared that the disorders were due to Sinn Feiners producing revolvers at a meeting to protest against the murder of Police-Commissioner Smyth.

DENIES CHARGES

Mr. Devlin replied, denying that the men referred to were Sinn Feiners, and asserting that the people had been incited to attack the Catholics.

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 22.—The situation in Ireland was the subject of an important discussion in the House of Commons today, following the vote on the Chief Secretary's salary.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor said that Ireland was steadily "descending the abyss of anarchy and chaos" and that nobody had done more to create the extremist party than Sir Edward Carson.

He suggested that it was the Ulster movement that swayed the vacillating German mind in favor of war.

Sir Edward Carson retorted that he believed this to be "an unmitigated lie." He proceeded to defend Ulster's determination to resist being "ground down under the heels of murderous assassins."

Sir Edward declared that the British Government had been

(Continued on Page 2)

"Extra!" Bryan Declines Prohibition Nomination

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
(Reuter's Service)

Lincoln, Nebraska, July 22.—The Prohibitionist National Convention has passed a resolution almost unanimously, tendering to Mr. Bryan the Prohibitionist Party's nomination to candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Bryan has, however, already announced that he will not accept.

William Jennings Bryan, maker of Presidents, was the Democratic Presidential nominee three times and three times he has suffered defeat, an experience the like of which no other man in American history has had.

Few men since the foundation of the Republic have exercised so great a political power over such a period of years as has the "Commoner."

Mr. Bryan was born in Salem, Marion County, Ill., March 19, 1860.

He first became interested in politics in 1890, when his brilliant oratory electrified the Nebraska Democratic convention and won him the nomination for Congress.

In 1896 he was sent to Chicago to report the Democratic convention for the Omaha World-Herald, with which paper he was connected, and came away with the Democratic Presidential nomination. He was defeated.

Again in 1900 he was selected as the head of the Democratic ticket and was again defeated. Returning from a trip to Europe in 1906 he continued his political activies and in 1908 again won the Democratic Presidential nomination, but was defeated by William Howard Taft.

In 1912 it was Mr. Bryan who, in throwing his support over to Woodrow Wilson, won for the latter the nomination for President at the Baltimore convention.

SHIPYARD HERE PAYS 20 PERCENT

Shanghai Dock And Engineering Company To Hold Annual Meeting July 29

In addition to an interim dividend of Taels 5 per share, paid in February, the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Ltd., will pay another dividend of Taels 15 per share, making a total return of 20 percent for the year to shareholders.

This is set forth in the annual report and accounts of the Directorate to be submitted at the company's fourteenth annual general meeting to be held at No. 26 Broadway on July 29.

The net profit for the year ending April 30, 1920, including the amount brought forward from last year, amounted to Tls. 1,706,347.82. After paying the interim dividend in February last of Tls. 5 per share absorbing Tls. 276,000, paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, there remains for distribution the sum of Tls. 1,430,347.82.

This amount the directors recommend to be dealt with as follows, viz.:

A dividend of Tls. 15 per share (making 20 percent for the year) absorbing	Tls. 828,000.00
To place to special reserve account (bringing it up to Tls. 1,050,000)	400,000.00
To place to depreciation account (bringing it up to Tls. 600,000)	113,305.50
And carry to new account	89,042.32
	Tls. 1,430,347.82

RUMOR OF SALE OF HOTEL DENIED

Story Of Transfer Of Astor House Branded As False By Company Officer

Reports believed to have originated in Japan, to the effect that the Shanghai Hotels Company had sold the Astor House to a Japanese syndicate, met with an unqualified denial yesterday from Mr. E. Burrows, secretary of the Company, who is actively in charge of the properties here.

Mr. Burrows said there is not a vestige of truth in the rumor of the transfer of the Astor House; and added that he had, on a former occasion, been obliged to deny a report of the kind, to the effect that the Astor House property was being sold to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for Taels 1,600,000.

"No transfers of any sort whatever are being made or contemplated by the company," Mr. Burrows declared.

The most recent report of the matter grew out of its publication in a Japanese newspaper, which was later reproduced in papers in China.

Germans Deliver Giant Dirigible To Great Britani

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 22.—The German rigid airship, L. 64, handed over under the terms of the Peace Treaty, has arrived in England.

The L 64 is slightly larger than the British airship, R.34. She is 662 feet long and has an in-the-air endurance of 4,000 miles, at a cruising speed of 45 miles per hour.

POLES TO OFFER PEACE TO REDS; ANGLO-FRENCH APPROVAL WON

Allied Missions To Warsaw To Consult With New Coalition Cabinet

MAY OFFER TROOPS

New Premier, Dasczinski, Completes Personnel Of Executive Board

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, July 23.—According to a telegram from Warsaw, the Polish Council of National Defense has decided to approach the Soviet Government with a view to the conclusion of an armistice.

MISSIONS DEPART

Paris, July 23.—France and Great Britain having reached an agreement with regard to action in Poland, French and British missions left for Warsaw yesterday.

The French mission includes M. Jusserand, late Ambassador at Washington, and General Weygand, who is accompanied by M. Millerand's assistant Chef de Cabinet.

The British mission includes Lord d'Abernon, the Ambassador at Berlin, Major-General Sir Percy Radcliffe and Sir Maurice Hankey.

The Figaro writes: "These missions will study the situation and the steps to be taken, and will be ready to give their assistance to the Polish Government."

FIGHTING GOES ON

Warsaw, July 23.—The following communique was issued today by the Polish General Staff:

Fighting is continuing to the east of Grodno. The Poles have retired according to plan from Baranovitchi, on the Warsaw-Moscow railway.

Bolshevik attacks have been repulsed to the south of the Pripet and along the line of the river.

In the Corowijo district the enemy succeeded in crossing the river. Fighting in the Dubno district is assuming an increasingly violent character.

"REDS" REPULSED

Polish infantry detachments dislodged the Bolsheviks from Mylios but a Bolshevik cavalry division, taking advantage of a weak point in the Polish line, cut their way through to the rear of the Polish advanced detachments and attacked their main positions.

The Bolsheviks threw into the action several infantry and cavalry regiments as well as a large force of artillery and five armored trains. The Bolsheviks made five separate attacks but each time were repulsed by the heroism of the Polish infantry regiments. The losses on both sides were very heavy.

TREAT WITH CZECHS

Paris, July 23.—It is reported from Teschen that negotiations took place yesterday between representatives of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia with a view to the resumption of commercial relations between the two countries.

FORMS CABINET

Warsaw, July 22.—A National Coalition Cabinet has been formed under the Premiership of M. Daszcinski (Socialist).

THE BRITISH REPLY

London, July 23.—It is understood that the British reply to the Soviet note points out that Great Britain advised Poland to request an armistice and expresses the belief that the Soviet will grant peace on fair terms.

The reply waives the previous British suggestion that a conference should be held in London between the representatives of the Soviet and the border States, and makes no mention of General Wrangel.

France Decides For Vatican Pact

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 23.—After hearing a statement by M. Millerand, the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies declared in favor of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the Vatican by 19 votes to 15.

Franco-Belgian Cities In League

(Reuter's Service)

Brussels, July 23.—The Nation Belge announces that an Antwerp-Strasbourg committee has been officially appointed by the French and Belgian governments. It will meet for the first time next week at Antwerp to study the harbor installations on the spot.

LI SHUN MOVES TO CHECK TWO ANFU TUCHUNS

News from Nanking yesterday indicates that Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu is moving troops rapidly about to guard himself against his two neighboring Anfu Tuchuns, Generals Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang and Ni Shih-chung of Anhui.

Kiangsu troops, it is said, have again appeared in the vicinity of Quinsan after their withdrawal two weeks ago, and large forces are being conveyed to Pukow to halt the suspicious movements of Tuchun Ni.

The pro-Tuan attitude of Lu Yung-hsiang is causing a great deal of anxiety in the Kiangsu camp, and the refusal of Lu's henchman, Ho Fung-lin, the Defense Commissioner of Shanghai, to deliver certain arms and munitions which Li Shun ordered from the Shanghai Arsenal, is said to have incurred the wrath of the Kiangsu Tuchun.

BRITISH RELIEF REACHES RUMETA

Garrison Relieved After Heavy Fighting Against Arab Beseiging Forces

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 22.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Winston Churchill announced that the relief column reached Rumeta on the afternoon of July 20. Serious anxiety with regard to the garrison has thus been removed.

The column, composed of an infantry brigade with artillery, advanced at dawn on July 18 and, on the morning of the 19th, reached a point four miles to the north-west of Rumeta, where two thousand of the enemy were holding three lines of entrenchments.

The enemy, using bombs and machine-guns, offered strong opposition; but after severe and prolonged fighting, the British attack was successful. An enemy counter-attack after dark was beaten off. The enemy were effectively bombed and machine-gunned and retired, after having suffered heavy casualties.

During the night the column continued its advance and by the morning of the 20th had reached Rumeta. There was little further resistance.

Parties of the enemy, retiring hastily, were machine-gunned from the air.

DENIAL ISSUED BY WANG I-TANG OF CHARGES MADE

Chief Northern Delegate Is Heard In Answer To Move Made By Li Shun

Wang I-tang, Speaker of the House of Representatives and Chief Northern Delegate, has issued emphatic denial of counts in the indictment lately issued against him by Tuchun Li Shun in an order from Nanking for the arrest of the delegate of the Peking Government.

In his published notice the Chief Northern Delegate asserts that he came to Shanghai 'merely on a peaceful duty.' The text of his announcement is as follows:

"To my great astonishment, I learned from the order of Tuchun Li Shun published in yesterday's issue of the North China Daily News and The China Press that I have been in close connections with certain bandit chieftains in order to plan assassinations and disturb public order of this province etc. As the said allegations are absolutely without foundation and since I came here merely on a peaceful duty, I beg to request the public not to be mislead and terrorised by the sensational nature of the reports.

"WANG I-TANG,
"Speaker of the House of Representatives and Chief Northern Delegate."

"Rebuild France" Australia Urges

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 23.—According to advices from Melbourne, Mr. Hughes, The Commonwealth Prime Minister, is at the head of a movement to assist the devastated towns of France.

It has been proposed that the city of Melbourne shall adopt the town of Villers-Bretonneux. The proposal is being warmly welcomed by all circles in Melbourne.

WANG SHIH-CHEN ASKED TO FORM CABINET; WU PEI-FU WILL ENTER PEKING AFTER TUAN RETIRES

FADING OF ANFU STAR DESCRIBED BY REUTERS

Delayed Message Tells Of Desperate Efforts Of Fallen Hero

ATTEMPTED COUP

Planned Arrest Of All Prominent Henchmen Of President

ENEMY SUPERIOR

Flanking Movement By Wu Throws Anfuites Into Confusion

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

(Note. The following telegram was despatched on the day on which cable communication between Chefoo and Shanghai was interrupted.)

Peking, July 20, (2 p.m. delayed.)—From 9 p.m. on July 13, when Marshal Tuan Chi-jui gave the President the choice of dismissing General Wu Pei-fu and depriving General Tsao Kun of his rank, or entry into the capital of the troops of the First Frontier Division, to be followed by a presidential coup d'etat and the arrest of the most prominent supporters of the President, until Sunday afternoon (July 18) Marshal Tuan Chi-jui exercised despotic rule in Peking.

Newspapers were closed down; the Marshal's opponents were arrested; a military censorate was established; telegraphs and telephones were under close observation; and the general public went about in fear and trembling lest they should incur suspicion.

Between his pipes the Marshal showed flashes of his former brilliancy which had earned him the reputation of being the ablest Chinese of the day; but his mentality has suffered through opium-smoking, forcing him to leave to conscienceless subordinates the carrying out of many important affairs with which he should have dealt himself.

WHERE ANFU FAILED

The Anfuites failed, however, to reckon with the most important factor; namely, that their enemies were experienced fighters—that General Wu Pei-fu not only knew the stamina of his officers and men, but also the individual characteristics of the former, which enabled him to select the most suitable leaders for all descriptions of hard work, particularly the difficult flanking movements by night, which time and again threw the Anfuites into confusion and led to sharp encounters among themselves.

For instance, after the 15th division had been outflanked, enfiladed, heavily attacked in front and then—while retiring—further cut up by the First Frontier Division, a non-commissioned officer, of the 15th speaking to a group of First Frontier Division men, said:

"We can fight Wu Pei-fu or you—but not both at the same time! Therefore we are quitting."

NEARLY CAUGHT LEADER

On another occasion General Tuan Chi-kwei, the Anfu commander-in-chief, was nearly surrounded by Wu Pei-fu's troops, and just succeeded in reaching his train with the assistance of a staff-officer. General Tuan Chi-kwei was wounded in the foot and after that took no further active part in the field.

In all the earlier engagements, Tuan's men having reconnoitered with old French aeroplanes, opened the attack. Their opponents quickly fell back until there was sufficient distance between the Anfuite front lines and their dilatory supports.

Then a flanking movement and a heavy frontal attack brought the Anfuites under a cross-fire and forced them to retreat, during which their unobservant supports completed their demoralisation by firing on their own front lines.

The German theory of frontal attack was thus rendered abortive by the inactivity of the supports

(Continued on Page 4)

May Be Premier In New Coalition

—Courtesy Eastern Times
GENERAL WANG SHIH-CHEN

General Wang Shih-chen, who has been living in retirement since Chang Hsun's monarchial movement in 1917, is once more in the political limelight, it being reported that President Hsu has offered him the Premiership.

General Wang is a prominent member of the old Peiyang Farty, and at one time was considered the leader of the Chihli party, after the death of President Feng Kuo-chang.

Only Anfu opposition prevented him from taking an active part in party politics.

The offer by Hsu means politically a complete victory for the Chihli faction.

NO PROSPECTS FOR WU KWAN-HSIN'S RELEASE IN SIGHT

Anfu General Not Allowed To Interview Hupeh Tuchun Who Captured Him

HANKOW NOW QUIET

Residents Move Back To Chinese City From Foreign Concession

(Staff Wire to The China Press)

Peking, July 22.—There are no prospects in sight for the release of Wu Kwan-hsin, captured here red-handed a week ago in his attempt to murder General Wang Chuan-yuan, despite the efforts of his associates to liberate him.

The attitude of the Hupeh Tuchun is firm, although he shows a great deal of leniency toward the prisoner at his yamen, in order to save his face.

The request of Wu to interview Wang or his representative has been flatly refused and he is being watched by a body of strong guards.

The troops of Wu Kwan-hsin are creating a great deal of disturbance in Ichang and looting is threatened.

Wuchang proclaimed emergency martial law on Wednesday to protect itself against possible disturbance.

Hankow is quiet. People are returning to the Chinese city from the foreign concessions.

CABLE TO NORTH RESUMES SERVICE

Cable communication between Shanghai and the north has been restored in some measure at least, for the cable line to Chefoo has been repaired. In its announcement of resumed service, however, the Great Northern Telegraph Company says that "until the accumulated traffic is cleared considerable delay is unavoidable."

Rugh To Address Song Service This Afternoon

Mr. Arthur Rugh, Student Secretary of the National Committee Y.M.C.A. will be the speaker at the regular American Song Service Meeting today at five o'clock at the Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund.

The Song Service quartette, composed of Messrs. Cameron, Gianque, Peter and Fitch will sing.

ACCEPTANCE OF MARSHAL'S RESIGNATION IS CERTAIN

Hsu Shih-chang Delaying To Give War Lord "Some Face"

CAPITAL QUIET

Telephone System With Tientsin Restored; Trains Running

FOOD COMING IN

Fate Of Little Hsu Is Only Big Question Left To Settle

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER
(Staff Wire To The China Press)

Peking, July 24.—Reports are current that President Hsu Shih-chang will ask General Wang Shih-chen, former Acting Premier, to organise a new Cabinet.

He will also invite General Wu Pei-fu, victorious Chihli commander, to enter the capital. The entry, however, will only take place after Marshal Tuan's troops are rounded up, brought back and confined to barracks; and after the menace of looting is over.

Telephone communication with Tientsin is open once more. A few trains are also running between here and Tientsin. A second military train loaded with armed Allied troops is expected to leave Tientsin this evening.

Peking is quiet. The internal gates are open and more foodstuffs are coming in.

RESIGNATION NOT ACCEPTED

The resignation of Marshal Tuan has not been accepted up to the present time. However, its acceptance is certain after enough delay given to secure the necessary "face" for the fallen hero.

A slight skirmish is reported along the Kinhan Railway, General Wu Pei-fu is moving his vanguards towards Changhsintien.

There has been no fighting north of Tientsin for the last two days, the position there being that both lines are resting, to the north of Yangtsun.

But Tsao Kun is undoubtedly retaining his mastery of the situation.

LITTLE HSU PREPARED

Little Hsu is preparing to retire. His many trains are loading, all with their locomotives facing towards Peking. Reinforcements are arriving from Mongolia, but these are unseasoned recruits and are unwilling to participate in a fight.

A little more fighting may be expected, but the Anfuites are undoubtedly whipped. The big question now is the fate of Little Hsu.

JAPANESE DENIAL

Tientsin, July 19, (delayed).—The Japanese authorities now deny that the commander of the Japanese guard post at Yangtsun station, on the Peking-Tientsin railway, ordered the Chihlities to retire.

Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff is probably returning to Weihaiwei this evening.

Marseilles Port Business Grows

(Reuter's Service)

Marseilles, July 23.—Activity at this port has shown great expansion recently. The latest figures, covering the period July 11, 1920, show:

Arrivals (all craft) 130; Passengers landed 14,700; Cargo landed 143,000 tons; including wheat 30,000 tons; maize 4,500 tons; rice 4,800 tons; sugar 4,500 tons; coal 99,200 tons (35,000 tons from America).

The above does not include 300,000 cases of fresh grapes brought by passenger liners on the Algerian route. The grapes were mostly forwarded to Paris, London and Lyons.

Japanese Ship-Owners Face Serious Situation; Headed Toward Ruin

Fifty Ships Tied Up In Kobe And Osaka Harbors Because Owners Cannot Afford To Send Them To Sea At Present Rates

With fifty ships definitely tied up in Kobe and Osaka harbors and more being added to that number daily the situation of shipowners is most serious this week, says a recent issue of the Japan Advertiser.

Only the absolute necessity of continuing operations that owners may keep credit in the eyes of financiers has kept many ships on the ocean thus far, and it is said with authority that changes must come this week, or failures will follow.

The larger ocean companies and the subsidised concerns will be able to operate their vessels indefinitely, despite high prices of foodstuffs for crews and the definite slump in the charter market.

SMALL CRAFT SUFFER

But this unfortunately is not true of the privately owned ships whose maintenance depends on a few less established shipowners.

The recent announcement of the Hashimoto Kisen Kaisha company, that it refuses to operate its ships without any chance of profit; and the subsequent statement, that it would tie up all its vessels shortly unless conditions changed are regarded by shipping authorities as merely the first step in a number of expected close-downs.

PROFITS SLIM

According to the calculations of the Hashimoto Kisen Kaisha Company, the cost of food for the crew, with wages and allowances total 7,531 yen, a month in the case of a steamer of 4,700 tons.

The insurance premium amounts to 6,500 yen, the cost of repairs to 2,000 yen, and other expenses to 756 yen, the total expense being 17,427 yen.

If the steamer is chartered at 20 shillings per ton per month for an ocean service, the charter money amounts to 36,374 yen, per month; but this amount leaves no fair margin of profit when the expenses for bringing the steamer home on the expiration of the contract, interest on the money invested in the steamer, and the amount to be written off the value of the hull are taken into consideration.

Provisions, wages, and allowances for a steamer of 2,700 tons total 2,199 yen a month, to which should be added 3,142 yen representing insurance premium, 1,000 yen as the cost of repairs, 400 yen for various articles for consumption, and 200 yen as miscellaneous expenses, the total monthly cost amounting to 7,941 yen. If the steamer is chartered at 4 yen, the monthly receipt is 10,800. Expenses for a steamer of 700 tons total 3,093 yen a month, while the charter money obtainable is only 2,800 yen.

THE EXPLANATION

It will be seen that it is more difficult for shipowners to operate smaller ships than larger vessels, and this explains the fact that there is a marked increase in the number of small ships now lying idle in Kobe and Osaka.

In fact, it is impossible to operate a steamer of less than 1,000 tons without incurring losses.

If a shipowner attempts to undertake the carrying of cargo on his own account, instead of chartering her to others, this again is not profitable owing to the high price of coal.

In the case of steamers of over 3,000 tons shipowners can make more or less profits by chartering them, but the trouble is that there is now scarcely any demand for tonnage.

As a matter of fact, shipowners find it very difficult to obtain new charterers for about 500,000 tons of ocean-going ships which will be released from old charter contracts before the end of August.

An Excellent Aerial View Of The Capitol Building

Capitol as seen from the air

The Capitol Building photographed from an army airplane. In the background can be seen the Congressional Library.

U.C. Glee Club

Wrong again!

Last night's big hoop-hurrah at the Olympic Theater, popularly believed to be the California Glee Club's last performance in Shanghai, turned out to be one of those "Patti farewells"—thank goodness!

Yep, the boys are coming back, after a day at Nanking, and are going to give at least three "intimate" performances at the Hotel Astor pavilion, next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Oh, Boy!

A big crowd rickshawed and motored up Bubbling Well Road to hear the "Request performance" of the warblers and jokesters of California—and they were will repaid. The lads were in fine fettle.

Of course, the first yells were for Dave Phennig and his "fiddle," and for "Strong-Arm" Strickfaden with his ache "phoney-sax. But there were plenty of demands for the other soloists and monologists, and a general demand for the ensembles.

"Brick" Morse was beseeched to sing "Genevieve," but the genial director had wasted his talents on a rickshaw coolie in the afternoon and couldn't oblige.

But he will when he gets back—he's promised!

It's nice to think they're not going for good, that's sure!

E. D. B.

Lorraine Opens Metz Exhibition

(Reuter's Service)

Metz, July 23.—The National Exhibition at Metz was officially declared open yesterday in the presence of M. Isaac, the Minister of Commerce, M. Alapetite, the Commissioner-General, General Berthelot, the Governor of Lorraine and other notables.

The exhibition is being held on the Esplanade in a magnificent setting of trees. There are a great number of exhibitors, hailing from all parts of France.

Lie Passed By Debater On Ireland In Commons

(Continued from Page 1)

entirely beaten in three-quarters of Ireland, and demanded vigorous measures against the treasonable institutions which Sinn Fein was establishing.

57 BELFAST ARRESTS

Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying, said that 57 arrests had been made in Belfast, and that more would be necessary.

The Chief Secretary went on to say that he would ask the House to pass certain legislation as soon as possible. The Government had introduced the "criminal injuries bill," which would enable them to intercept every grant from the Exchequer to any person or authority in Ireland who was acting illegally.

The action of every council or other public authority was being examined most drastically, he said, and action would be taken to uphold the authority of the Crown.

WILL SUPERSEDE COURTS

Another bill described by the speaker would establish a tribunal which would supersede the courts, which had failed to function at the recent Assizes, owing to the absence of Jurors, who were intimidated by the rule of the revolver.

The Government, continued the Chief Secretary, would also submit a bill enabling the Lord Lieutenant to establish a tribunal to deal quickly with every criminal offense committed in Ireland.

Sir Hamar, continuing, referred to the widespread terrorism which prevented people giving evidence in cases and to the difficulties in the way of laying charges; but he declared that, under the legislation proposed, it would be possible to mete out punishment, in proven cases, which was more adequate to the crime.

In the meantime, the Chief Secretary proceeded, any decision of a Sinn Fein court, or any transfer of title thereunder, was illegal and would be upset as soon as possible.

DENIES "COERCION"

Sir Hamar denied that there was any coercion of Ireland. No soldier, he said, was there except to preserve life and order. The people of Ireland were terrorised by a few. It was the Government's duty, he continued, to break that terror and give the Irish people a chance to voice their real views.

"The situation is bad and may grow worse," continued the Chief Secretary, "because the forces of the Crown are asserting the Government's authority.

"I regret to say to the House that the United Kingdom must brace itself to face a bitter period in Irish history. There will be a determined, organised attempt to establish an Irish republic, by means of murder and intimidation. That attempt will not be abandoned without a bitter struggle.

CAN BE DEFEATED

"It can be defeated by the united determination of all parties and creeds resolutely to oppose such savage methods."

The Chief Secretary concluded a telling speech with an appeal to the House for united support. The appeal was greeted with loud cheers. A Nationalist motion to reduce the Chief Secretary's salary was rejected by 181 votes to 42.

£2,000,000 DAMAGE

London, July 22.—In the House of Commons today, in reply to a question, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that it was estimated that property to the value of £2,000,000 had been destroyed by Sinn Feiners in Ireland from 1918 to 1920 including over £1,000,000 in Munster.

The Chief Secretary said that all possible steps were being taken to ascertain the whereabouts of General Lucas but that up to the present no news had been received.

LINER AT SEA, 600 MILES OUT, PHONES ASHORE

Passengers On Victorian, In Mid-Atlantic, Serenaded From England

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 22.—Interesting experiments in wireless telephony are being carried out in connection with the voyage of the liner, Victorian, conveying delegates to the Empire Press Conference (at Ottawa) to Canada.

Continuous telephonic communication has been established between the Victorian and the wireless station at Chelmsford.

A wireless concert was given from Chelmsford in the first class lounge of the vessel when she was 600 miles west of the town.

The Victorian is also provided with morning and evening editions of a newspaper, for the first time in the history of ocean travel.

It is expected that the vessel, which left Liverpool on the night of July 20, will be in telephonic communication with St. John's, N.B., tonight.

Bolshevists Ready To Halt Japanese

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, July 23.—Bolsheviks in large numbers are coming down the Amur from Blahoveschensk, their intention being, it is asserted, to mount guns at the mouth of the Sungari in order to prevent the transportation of Japanese down the Amur and Sungari rivers.

Prince Of Wales Leaves Tasmania

(Reuter's Service)

Hobart, July 22.—The Prince of Wales returned from Launceston today. His Royal Highness held receptions at the towns through which he passed on his return.

The Prince is recovering from his attack of laryngitis. The Renown, with H. R. H. on board, will leave for Sydney tomorrow.

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HARDING MAKES OLD-LINE SPEECH

Address, When Notified Of Nomination, Is Straight Republicanism

(Reuter's Service)

Marion, O., July 22.—Senator Harding, replying to the official notification of his nomination as candidate for the Presidency, said that the Republican party meant to hold the heritage of American nationality, unimpaired and unsurrendered.

He described the Covenant of the League of Nations as "conceived for world-super-government, negotiated in misunderstanding, and intolerantly urged and demanded by its Administration sponsors, who resisted every effort to safeguard America."

Senator Harding declared that no surrender of rights to a world council, or assumed mandatory, should ever summon America to war. He would hopefully approach the nations of the world, proposing an understanding, making America a willing participant in the consecration of the new relationship of the nations, still leaving her free and independent, but offering her friendship to the world.

Senator Harding declared that he was opposed to Government ownership of railroads; that he favored a protective tariff policy, and that he desired to see America the leading maritime nation of the world.

Zemstvo Heads Accepted Bribes, Probers Say

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, July 23.—The Minister of Finance of the Zemstvo Government has ordered a revision of the dealings of the Government Export and Import Committee.

As a result of the investigation five members of the Committee are alleged to be implicated in taking bribes aggregating yen 30,000.

Transport Logan Aground; Floated; Is Not Damagea

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, July 23.—The American transport Logan with a detachment of Czechs on board, ran ashore in Peter the Great bay.

Two icebreakers and several tugs, by their combined efforts, refloated the ship and, undamaged, she has proceeded on her way to Europe.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

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Solid Comfort, Hot or Cold

Within Beaver Board walls and ceilings there's solid comfort. The closely-meshed pure spruce fibre of this good lumber product resists heat, cold and sound better than lath and plaster or other wall building materials.

You don't have to depend on outside labor for building Beaver Board walls and ceilings. Beaver Board is quickly nailed to the studding of new buildings or partitions or directly over old cracked plaster and dingy wall paper.

Beaver Board has endless uses about the farm. It's just the thing to line your work shop and it's even better for the building of a beautiful new room in some waste space in the house.

In a new booklet, "Building More Comfort into the Farm Home," you'll find many suggestions. It's free, together with an actual piece of Beaver Board, if you ask us.

YOU can't order A Beaver Board results unless this trade-mark is on the back of the board you buy.

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SERVICE

1.—Our location is the center of the business district.
2.—Checks are cashed on presentation—no waiting.
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5.—Special assistance is given to ladies.
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7.—Interest at 2 percent is paid on checking accounts over $200.
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9.—Interest at 3 percent is paid on gold savings accounts.
10.—Interest at 4 percent is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in gold.
11.—Interest at 4 percent is paid on silver savings accounts.
12.—Interest at 6 percent is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in silver.
13.—Savings accounts may be opened for $1 or more.
14.—Checking accounts may be opened for $100 or more.
15.—Monthly statements are rendered and cancelled checks returned.

HOMELANDS OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS:

America, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, England, Finland, Formosa, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jerusalem, Korea, Leifland, Norway, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Scotland, Siberia, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Wales.

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When Buying A Car

satisfy yourself that your intended purchase embodies all of the following features:—

(1) Just the amount of power you require, neither more nor less.
(2) Initial cost and upkeep commensurate with your income.
(3) Simplicity of design and simple operation.
(4) The ability to stand hard wear and rough knocks.

These four features boiled down mean that your new car must be an all-weather car for the man of moderate means, who can drive it himself and dispense with a mechanic and heavy repair bills.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND SELF-STARTER

1920 Model

THE FORD Touring Car

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND SELF-STARTER

1920 Model

will more than fulfil your exacting conditions.

In Shanghai there is no need for high powered cars. After a certain point every additional horse-power is so much wasted energy, that is to say, so many dollars and cents thrown to the four winds.

The Ford Touring Car will "get you there" quickly, economically, surely and comfortably. When brought down to bed-rock that is all you want.

The new 1920 Model is an improvement on all the others, as each successive year's model is on its predecessor. That is the secret of Ford success.

You can drive your car away from the showroom ready for the road, fitted with electric lighting and electric self-starter.

R. A. H. Hutchinson
Sales Manager.

For demonstration, apply to

HUDFORD GARAGE

Operated by

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

89-91 Rue Montauban

Tel. Central 322

FADING OF ANFU STAR DESCRIBED BY REUTERS

(Continued from Page 1)

and ceaseless confusion of all ranks from the command downwards.

LOSERS WERE BRAVE

The green Frontier Defense force troops, though shocked and dazed by the reality of battle, died freely enough but failed to kill. The death-roll and the numerous wounded pay sufficient tribute to the courage of these raw troops, while the 15th division fought well until their hearts were broken by execrable leadership.

The stoical endurance of the wounded, after lying for days in the blistering sun and for nights in torrents of rain emphasises the remarkable hardihood of these soldiers drawn from the sturdy peasantry.

The Anfuites admit the fighting superiority of their enemies, among whom they give pride of place to General Wang Chen-ping, the brilliant Manchu assistant of General Wu Pei-fu.

Marshal Tuan, on several occasions, spoke admiringly of Wu Pei-fu's tactics; but it is probable that the strong adverse current of public opinion militated against the Anfu cause just as much as the blunders of its leaders and the superior fighting qualities of its enemies.

TUAN IS EXCUSED

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's resignation of his command of the Tingkuo army, which inclues the surrender of his rank and offices, has created a reaction of opinion in favor of the Marshal, for whom numerous excuses are now advanced.

It is stated that Chin Yun-peng visited Tuan yesterday and explained the situation at great length, pointing out that Tuan's satellites had acted in his name without authority, and emphasising the hopelessness of further strife which was causing heavy casualties and threatening Peking with food riots; while a continued defense would inevitably lead to armed occupation of Peking, with the usual results.

CHENGTU CAPTURED

Chengtu, July 13.—The Tuchun evacuated Chengtu on July 10. The 5th Szechuen Division, which, together with the 6th Division, is fighting against the Tuchun, entered the town yesterday without fighting.

JAPAN "SYMPATHISES"

Tokio, July 23.—In the House of Representatives today, replying to an interpellation on the situation in China, the Government expressed the deepest sympathy with China, "with whose national welfare the interests of Japan are closely interwoven." The Government reiterated its declaration of the strictest neutrality.

Baku Prisoners Must Be Freed, British Demand

(Reuter's Service)

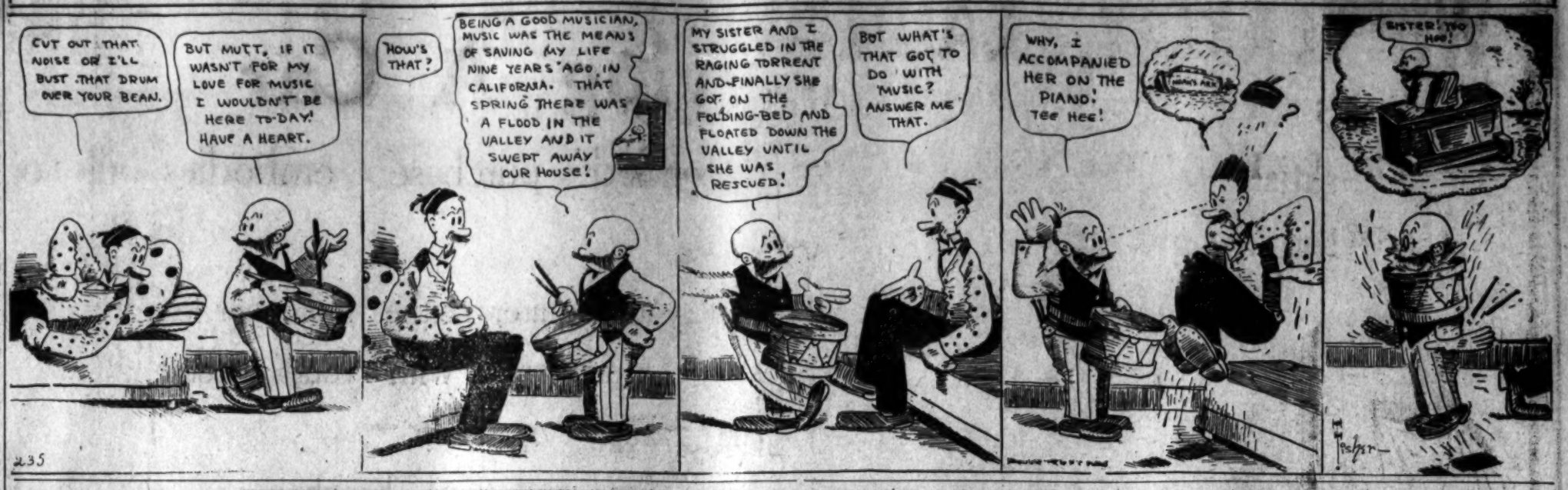
London, July 22.—Replying to a question by Major Richard Barnett (Conservative) in the House of Commons today, regarding the evil conditions under which the British prisoners at Baku are confined, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs said that the Soviet authorities had disclaimed responsibility for the state of affairs referred to; but that the British Government was not prepared to accept the disclaimer and had taken into custody a number of Russian deportees in Great Britain, who would not be released until the British prisoners at Baku and in all parts of Russia had been returned.

Dr. Kiang To Speak Before Confucian Association Today

Dr. S. C. Kiang Kang-hu, assistant professor in Oriental Language at the University of California, and officer in charge of the Chinese and Japanese collections at the Library of Congress, will address the Confucian Association this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Confucian Temple.

Dr. Kiang will again speak before the Y.M.C.A. next Wednesday at the Martyrs' Memorial Hall. His subject will be "Confucianism and Modern Thoughts."

MUTT & JEFF — The Little Fellow Gets Away With Some Old Stuff — By Bud Fisher


CUT OUT THAT NOISE OR I'LL BUST THAT DRUM OVER YOUR BEAN.
BUT MUTT, IF IT WASN'T FOR MY LOVE FOR MUSIC I WOULDN'T BE HERE TO-DAY! HAVE A HEART.
HOW'S THAT?
BEING A GOOD MUSICIAN, MUSIC WAS THE MEANS OF SAVING MY LIFE NINE YEARS AGO IN CALIFORNIA. THAT SPRING THERE WAS A FLOOD IN THE VALLEY AND IT SWEPT AWAY OUR HOUSE!
MY SISTER AND I STRUGGLED IN THE RAGING TORRENT AND FINALLY SHE GOT ON THE FOLDING-BED AND FLOATED DOWN THE VALLEY UNTIL SHE WAS RESCUED!
BUT WHAT'S THAT GOT TO DO WITH MUSIC? ANSWER ME THAT.
WHY, I ACCOMPANIED HER ON THE PIANO! TEE HEE!
SISTER! TWO HOO!

New Scandal In Japanese Congress

(Reuter's Service)

Tokio, July 23.—There was a sensation today in the House of Representatives when the Opposition presented to the House records, claiming to prove speculations on the Stock Exchange by Mr. Yamamoto, the Minister of Agrculture, Baron Takahashi, the Minister of Finance, and Mr. Nakahashi, the Minister of Education, thereby causing the present business depression.

News Brevities

The Wallace Cup for the lawn bowls competition will be played this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

The anonymous cup for the Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club competition will be shot off today at 4 o'clock.

* * *

The fifth annual general meeting of the Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd., will be held at the Royal Asiatic Society Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

* * *

The 14th annual general meeting of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., will take place Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

* * *

The International Swimming Club announces that beginning Tuesday night from 9 until 11 o'clock the bath will be reserved for mixed bathing for members, their families and lady friends. Every Friday night commencing at 9:15 o'clock competitions will be held at which spectators who are non-members will be admitted on payment of the usual 10 cents at the gate.

* * *

The Annual of the American Woman's Club is expected to make its appearance by August 15 at the latest. It has been delayed owing to the rush of work in the printing establishment.

AMERICAN SONG SERVICE

Mr. Arthur Rugh, Student Secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A., will speak today at the American Song Service and Rev. Clarence W. Bispham will sing. It has not yet been decided whether these services will be continued through August.

Gen. Tan Informs Local Bodies Of War On Anfuites

Communicates With Street Union And Commercial Federation Here

Branding the Anfu Club as a traitrous organ which has oppressed the people by foreign influence, General Tan Yen-kai, the victorious Southern general at Hunan, yesterday addressed a telegram to the Commercial Federation and the Street Union, informing them that he is gathering his troops round Yochow ready to crush the enemy.

"General Tsao and General Wu are fighting for a noble cause," General Tan said, "and are ridding the nation of its evil spirits. The Hunanese troops are also citizens of the Republic and feel keenly the responsibility of fighting the same enemy.

"We have organised our army and gathered the units round Yochow. All we consider is the punishment of the enemy. We are not considering our own safety at all."

O.V.B.
LOGANBERRY JUICE
Serve it for Luncheon, Dinner or Dance
Gande, Press & Co., Agents

HAVE YOU NEURASTHENIA?

A Trouble much too Common.

Neurasthenia is a condition of exhaustion of the nervous system. The causes are varied. Continuous strain, mental and physical, without proper rest or holidays, without proper attention to diet and exercise, also worry over the struggle for existence, are the most causes. Excesses of any kind may produce it. Some diseases, like influenza, will cause it. So will a nervous shock, anxiety, or grief.

The symptoms of neurasthenia include over-sensitiveness, irritability, sleeplessness, weakness, with an absence of all energy headaches, and often nausea.

The treatment necessary is one of nutrition of the nerve cells, and as the nerves get their nourishment from the blood, the treatment must be directed towards building up the blood. Dr. Williams' pink pills act directly on the blood, and have proved of the greatest benefit in many cases of neurasthenia. A tendency to anaemia or bloodlessness, shown by most neurasthenic patients, is also corrected by the definite tonic properties of these pills.

In proof of our statement, we quote two instances in one household. Interviewed recently at her home at 57, Westward Street, Middlesborough, England, Mrs. Charles Morton stated:—

"Three years ago I suffered a great shock by the sudden death of my mother. My nerves were seriously affected, and at times I hardly knew what I was doing. I had severe headaches, and was subject to fits of depression. I was frightened at my own shadow, and a knock at the door would startle me.

"I was in this highly nervous state for a long time, and began to think I should never get better, when I was recommended to try Dr. Williams' pink pills. Soon after commencing them there was a noticeable improvement. I enjoyed food and felt brighter.

"I kept on with the pills, and my nerves grew steady: I was no longer troubled with headaches or depression. I am now in better health than I have been for years."

Mrs. Morton's daughter-in-law here added her experience of Dr. Williams' pink pills. "Owing to shattered nerves as the result of air raids, I got completely run-down, and became so weak that I had to take to my bed. Doctors diagnosed my trouble as anaemia, but their medicines did not seem to do me good. Then I commenced Dr. Williams' pink pills, and they banished the anaemia, and make me fit and strong."

Restore strength to your nerves by beginning today Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. Sold by dealers, everywhere. Or send ¥1.50 for one bottle, or ¥8 for six bottles, to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

FREE.—A free book, "The Nerves and Their Needs," will be sent to you if you send a postcard request for a copy to the above address.

EXCLUSIVE STYLES
WALK-OVER SHOES

They set the style for shoes the world over. Because of the recognized quality, the many styles, the way they fit and look, this is why the world is wearing WALK-OVERS.

Consider your feet and wear WALK-OVERS.

Come in Tomorrow

We sell KEDS—Ideal Tennis Footwear

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
24 NANKING ROAD
Write for our catalogue

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE

Dr. Stanley, the Municipal Health Officer, in his Public Health notice, says:—

"Do not consume milk or cream which has not been boiled or STERILIZED"

Bad fresh milk is more dangerous than bad meat. Many cases of severe illness among adults and of deaths among children, due to the milk supply, have been recorded by doctors.

Take no chances but drink

MILKMAID STERILIZED - MILK -

which is absolutely safe and pure, as it is prepared by the perfectly clean and hygienic process of sterilization

STERILISED MILKMAID MILK

SOLD BY ALL STORES

American Ice Cream Soda Fountain

Pure and Delicious Ice Cream

All Waters used here Carbonised by Watson's

36 Nanking Rd. SULLIVAN'S 36 Nanking Rd.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

DISTINCTIVE GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

NEW NOVELTIES ARRIVE BY EVERY STEAMER

WHITEAWAY'S SELECTION OF GENTLEMEN'S WEAR IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN SHANGHAI, AND THE QUALITY OF EVERYTHING WHITEAWAY'S OFFER MAKES THE VALUE SUPREME. HERE ARE A FEW EXAMPLES

Gent's White Cambric Handkerchiefs
With a soft Linen finish. Very hard wearing and will wash well.
OUR PRICE $3.00 per dozen.

The "JAEGER" Coat Sweater
For Tennis Wear, made of pure Honeycomb knit Wool. A very neat ready-to-wear garment, in white and grey shades only.
OUR PRICE: $12.50 each

THIS PONGEE SILK SHIRT
Is well known for its durability and good service. It is specially made for comfort and neatness combined. The design being the very latest and guaranteed fast colours. Our Price: **$16.50** each

Gent's all Wool Cashmere Socks.
With Fancy Clox, very suitable for general wear, in assorted shades and sizes.
OUR PRICE: $1.00 pair

The "Wayloo" Wide End Poplin Tie
In assorted patterns, suitable for Summer Wear. A tie that is noted for hard wear and smart appearance.
OUR PRICE: $1.50 each

Gent's Silk Poplin Dressing Gowns
In assorted shades, and sizes. A very cool and select garment for men of good taste.
OUR PRICE: $27.50 each

The "AERTEX" Pyjama Suit
Comfort during sleeping hours is essential, and during the Hot Season the "Aertex" sleeping suit proves an ideal garment.
OUR PRICE: $6.50 each

Go to business keen and cool in Loose-Fitting **B.V.D.** (Trade Mark)
These zephyr weight Coat Cut Undervests and Knee Length Drawers fit easily and perfectly. Every stitch is stout enough to withstand any reasonable strain. Truly, the best value in underwear.

Combinations **$2.50**
Vests **$1.15**
Drawers **$1.15**
Be sure and get These at 'Wayloos'

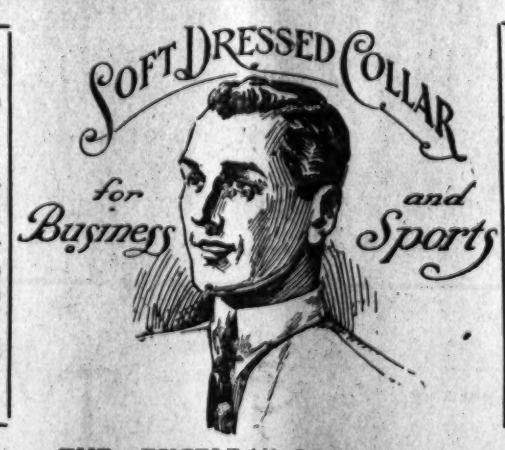
Gent's Mercerised Cotton Pyjama Suits
In very neat broad stripes, to suit the discriminating buyer. No better value possible at.
OUR PRICE: $6.00 per suit.

Gent's Oriental Bath Robes
For home or steamer use, made up of the best Towelling, in very choice patterns.
OUR PRICE: $21.00 each

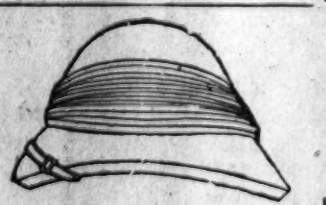
Gent's Golf or Cycling Hose
With Fancy Tops. Guaranteed all pure Wool. Reliable and noted for hard wear.

Gent's Frint Tunic Shirts
With soft double cuffs and very neat stripe designs. Suitable for general wear.
OUR PRICE: $3.75 each

Gent's White Serge Trousers. for Tennis Wear
Made at our own workshops under Foreign Supervision.
OUR PRICE **$10.50**



Gent's French Silk Gowns.
For present Day wear.
A very large Selection in Stock.
A very Select Garment.
OUR PRICE **$35.50**



The "Astor" Dress Shirt
With pleated front; and quite formal for evening dress wear, made of best Longcloth, British make.
OUR PRICE: $3.50 each

The S. B. Talma Raincoat
In Fawn Paramatta cloth, which is noted for its rain resisting qualities. Made with full skirt and roll collar.
OUR PRICE: $31.50 each

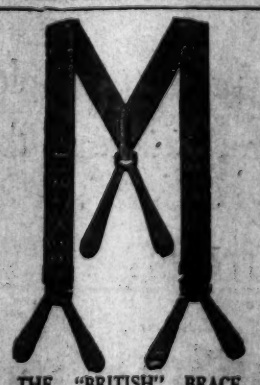
The Singapore Style Sun Helmet
With chin strap and pugaree and ventilator, medium weight and durable in wear.
OUR PRICE: $5.00 each

THE "EXCELDA" SOFT COLLAR
An Ideal Collar during the Hot season; comfort and neatness combined.
Our Price: **$4.50** dozen

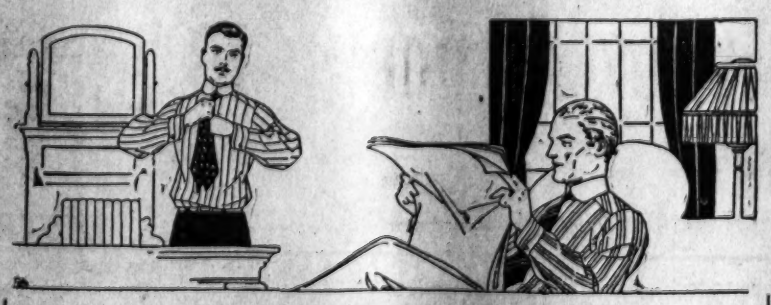
The "Wayloo" Grey Topee
as per illustration made of Solo Pith and very light weight.
OUR PRICE: $7.50

MEN'S COAT SWEATER

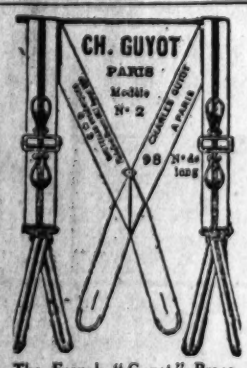
Gents White Coat Sweaters
In pure knit Wool, suitable for general sports wear. Very strong. Neat and Reliable.
OUR PRICE: $7.50 each



THE "BRITISH" BRACE
For men's wear with nickel fittings and leather Tabs. Suitable for rough wear, satisfaction guaranteed.
OUR PRICE: $1.00 pair



THE "REIGATE" PRINT SHIRT
For a real good wearing shirt that will wash and wear well, there is none to compare with the "Reigate" Shirt. It is neat, dressy and comfortable to wear
Ask for S. 173; at "Wayloos" Our Price: **$3.50** each



The French "Guyot" Brace
Specially made for Comfort and good wear assorted designs in stock.
OUR PRICE: $1.50 pair

Gent's ALL WOOL SWEATERS
With Roll collar and very fine knit for all kinds of sports wear.
OUR PRICE $5.00 each

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

TERMS — CASH **NO CREDIT**

ARCADE CONSTRUCTION

Please Note:

that while the Szechuen Road section of our new up-to-date shop front is being fitted

THE ONLY ENTRANCE WILL BE FROM NANKING ROAD

Glee Club Guest Of Four Local Organisations; Gives Excellent Program At "Y"

Members of the University of California Glee Club were guests at a reception given by the Western Returned Students' Union, the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Y.M.C.A. and the World Chinese Students' Federation last night.

Mr. M. Y. Chung, director of the Shanghai Mint and president of the Western Returned Students' Union, presided, and the principal speech of welcome was delivered by Dr. Fong F. Sec, president of the Y.M.C.A.

An excellent program was rendered by the club at Martyrs' Hall, following the reception. The boys sang "Hail to California," "A Bold Bad Man," "A Justy Horn," "There are Women," "My Grandfather's Clock," "Johnnie Smoker" and two bleacher songs.

MERING FUNNY

Sumner Mering sang "Mammy" and delighted his audience with his line of snappy talk and his appreciation of the Chinese people. Cletus Howell was perfect in his tenor solo and Frank Morton's "sawdust" music both interested and amused the appreciative audience.

The Jazz Band rendered some harmonious music and Irving Neumiller's solo was pleasing. The instrumental trio delighted the spectators.

MR. FONG'S TALK

The entire program was well received and spontaneous outbursts of applause punctuated the different numbers.

The speech of President Fong F. Sec was as follows:

On behalf of the Western Returned Students' Union, The Kiangsu Educational Association, The World's Chinese Students' Federation, and the Chinese Y.M.C.A. of Shanghai, I take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the members of the University of California Glee Club. This is a pleasant task for me, because I am a California man. We take delight in doing honor to these men from the Golden State and showing our appreciation for their coming to visit us, because of the natural bonds that bind us. The blue waters of the Pacific link beautiful Berkeley that faces the Golden Gate and the shores of China. Though thousands of miles separate us, yet one can get on a steamer at San Francisco and come straight to China without a change.

PRAISES U. C. HEAD

Of late years California has done much to welcome and help the Chinese students when they first reach American soil. There is now a large colony of Chinese students in the University of California. This is as it should be. We are glad that Dr. David Barrows is now the president of California. He lived in the East, he understands our problems, and he sympathises with our aspirations. He is a man of sound scholarship and a man of action. Under his energetic leadership we feel sure that the cordial relations existing between California and China will be strengthened.

"BEST ON EARTH"

It is characteristic of a college man everywhere to think that his alma mater is the best college in the world. It matters not if it is only a one-horse affair in some God-forsaken place. I have the fortune to be an alumnus of the University of California. Of course I have been proud of that fact, but I have never been so proud of California as I have been since the Glee Club came to Shanghai. These clever and talented young men have been singing their way to fame in this part of the world and bring with them one of the most enjoyable phases of college life—the real college atmosphere. Those of us who have not been to college can form some idea of the liberal education that the University of California offers when we listen to the sawdust melodies and the jazz band, and see the minstrel show as given by the men. To the American college men their presence is refreshing indeed, for they help us to live over again our happy undergraduate days. It does the heart of us Californians good to hear the college songs and the college yell, for we never hear the *Oskee* out here except we give it ourselves. When listening to their jazz band the other evening, it struck me that the music was very much like Chinese music. Even the word jazz sounds very much like josh.

REMEMBERS "BRICK"

Mr. Morse was conducting the glee club when I was in college. It seems natural to see him at his old job, even though he has fewer hairs than he used to have. He has made wonderful improvements in his work. In my days the fellows could not sing half as well as this Glee Club, and we did not have men who could play so well on the violin and saxaphone, to say nothing of anyone who could bring music out of a common saw. It is seldom that purely college organisations can stage performances of such merit and high order as this Club is able to do. Their exhibition of the best side of American university life is certainly refreshing and enjoyable.

WANT THEM BACK

Now that Mr. Morse has found his way to our country, we hope that before long he will bring his company to Shanghai again. We are sorry that the trouble in this country prevents them from going to Peking; but they are good sports and are taking their disappointment in a sports-manlike spirit. If some day they will be reading Chinese history and say "We were in China when the Anfu gang was made to lick the dust," how they will rise in the estimation of their grandchildren! Gentlemen, you must come again, for you have not seen China till you have seen Peking, which is said to be the most unique and interesting capital in the world. We are glad you have come, and hope that you will have pleasant memories of your stay here. We wish you a safe journey home, and that you will come again."

Hungary Offers To Fight "Reds"

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 23.—According to a Budapest telegram to the Petit Parisien, M. Teleki, the new Hungarian Premier, has offered to the Entente the military assistance of Hungary against Bolshevik Russia.

He declares, inter alia, that Hungary is the last rampart of the Allies against Bolshevism.

Referring to France, M. Teleki emphasised the frank leaning which Hungary showed towards France, and declared that the preponderating foreign influence in his country was that of France.

Correspondence

A MISTAKEN CRITIC

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: The correspondence in the Shanghai Mercury of the 20th instant entitled "The Rejurn of a Chinese Socialist" by "A Lover of Peace" shocked as well as amused me much for its untruthful record of my personal history. I will not debate as to the matter of opinion but wish to point out facts only.

The writer firstly criticises my knowledge of English and says that Chinese socialism was my invention and it was derived merely from Japanese translation. My knowledge of English was and is limited; but since I have traveled and lectured in Europe and America for over eight years, since I have served in one of the greatest American universities and my English articles and poems have been published in many leading magazines and newspapers, I need not trouble myself to read English through Japanese or to invent a socialism of my own.

I was falsely arrested and imprisoned by Li Yuan-hung but was soon released with official apology and welcome banquet. This was recorded in all papers of that period and a historical work of about one hundred pages entitled "Fo Hu Chi" or "The Captive Tiger" was compiled by Shao T'ing-yu and published in Shanghai in 1913. This book gives a full account of this event together with all governmental documents. The writer is advised to read it if he understands Chinese, though very likely he does not.

Sha Kan, a native of Nantungchow, was first a member of the Chinese Socialist Party but was afterwards left and turned to be an anarchist. He then fearfully attacked both the Party and myself. He was my opponent and not my lieutenant as the writer classifies. I am not responsible to his deeds.

Sun Yat-sen, Ts'ai Yuan-p'ei, Chang Chi and Ma Soo are now my friends as they were before. The writer may inquire of these gentlemen and find out our relations. Yuan K'eh-wen, the second son of Yuan Shih-k'ai was also a literary friend of mine, but we had no political or financial connections. Because I had urged Yuan Shih-k'ai's resignation as the president shortly after Sung Chiao-jen was murdered, Yuan dissolved the Socialist Party by force, arrested and shot my personal secretary Ch'en Yi-lung, and hunted for me, and therefore I had to flee to America. My opposition to Yuan made the Komingtang more friendly towards me. Dr. Sun introduced me to his acquaintances in America and the Chinese there received and honored me with many public ceremonies. According to the writer, Yuan dissolved the Socialist Party with my consent. Does the writer think that Yuan was not strong enough to do it without my consent?

Regarding the "travelling expense" that the writer says I had received from Yuan Shih-k'ai, I consider it seriously as a libel to my character and reputation, and will hold the writer responsible for this slander. The unsigned article leaves no question in my mind as to its author's fear to publish his own name, seeking as it were the protection of incognito.

I am a member of the faculty of the University of California and am taking my sabbatical year's leave. Three years ago, during my summer vacation, I was official representative of the United States Library of Congress of the Chinese Government for collecting topographical works and was not sent by the University as the writer states. The honorary degree was conferred upon me by another university, and had no connection with my commission.

Any of the organisations or persons above mentioned can be my reference to prove the writer's statement is false and malicious. Enclosed I beg to submit to you a copy of an inscription presented to me by 124 University of California students on my leaving for China. It may serve as an evidence showing a portion of my previous activities and discount purposed misrepresentation of me by the writer. I am,

Very truly yours,
S. C. Kiang Kang-hu.

ENCLOSURE.

To Doctor S. C. Kiang Kang-hu

We inscribe our esteem, our gratitude and our desire for his undisturbed happiness. His felicitous imparting of knowledge to us has proved him to be a brilliant representative of qualities which Western educators might well emulate. His mastery of the culture of two great civilisations has won for him regard not only from many persons, but from persons of many nationalities. In his wisdom he is brave, tolerant, and poised.

To him we are indebted for a sympathetic understanding of his great nation: he has brought beauty into our lives by revealing to us the riches of its unfathomable past, and he has instilled in us a reverent interest in its future. He has patiently led us into knowledge, has made manifest the universal love of a great and gentle mind, and through him we have received the benediction of art.

In taking leave of him now we wish to assure him of our devotion and of our interest in all his endeavors.

Done at the University of California, at Berkeley, California, this seventeenth day of April in the year nineteen hundred and twenty.

(Signed by 124 students)

Germans Agree That Spa Terms Must Be Accepted

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, July 23.—At a meeting between the Chancellor and various German diplomatists today, a resolution was passed that the conditions, imposed on Germany at Spa, were hard but that everything possible must be done to carry them out.

MORE THREATS

Berlin, July 22.—Dr. von Simons, speaking before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag today, declared that Germany would not consent without a protest to any proposal for the Entente to despatch assistance to Poland through Germany, and that any Russian or Polish troops, violating the German frontier, would be disarmed.

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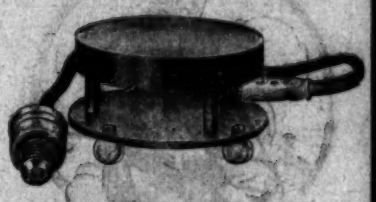

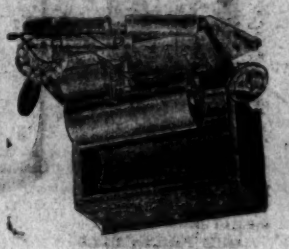

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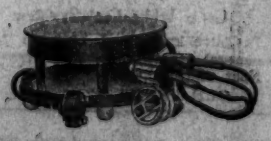

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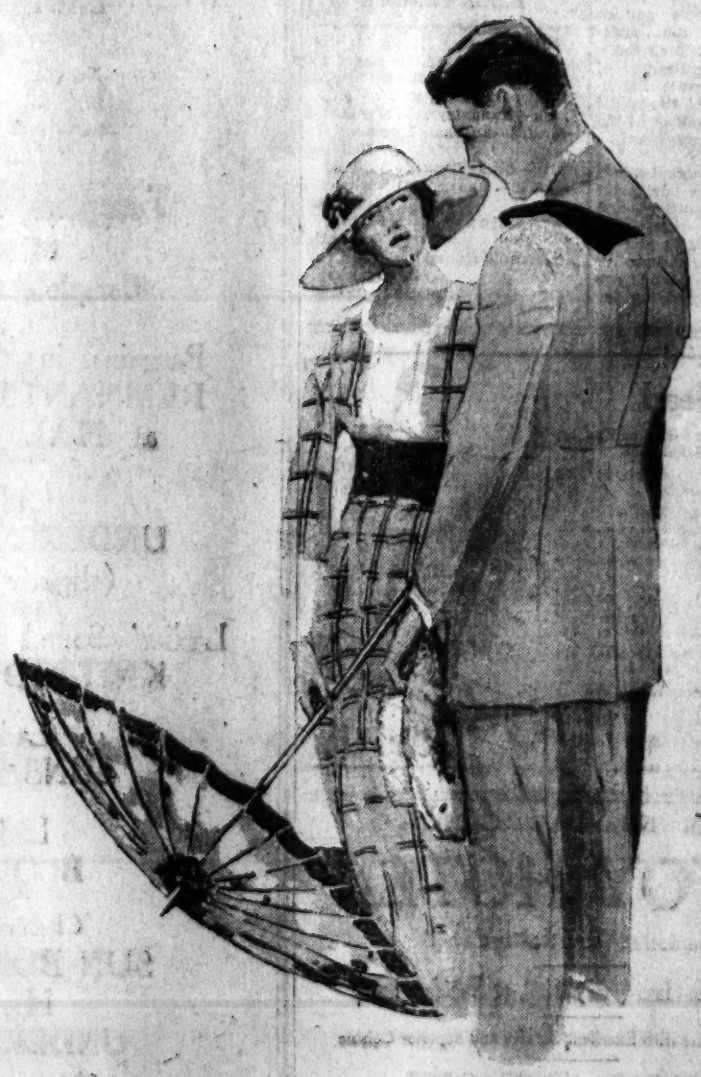

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A.F. OF L. DEFIES GOMPERS; VOTES FOR U.S. CONTROL OF RAILROADS

Casts 29,058 In Favor Of And 8,348 Against The "Plumb Plan"

BITTER CONTROVERSY

Aging President Delivers Fiery Speech Against Step, In Vain

Government ownership and "democratic operation" of United States railroads was demanded in a resolution passed last month in Montreal by the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. The language of the resolution was the language of the Plumb plan league, although the league was not specifically mentioned.

The vote was 29,058 to 8,348. It came at the end of a two days' battle, the bitterest which has torn the organisation in years. The result was a complete defeat of Samuel Gompers, veteran President of the Federation. It is regarded as the only real setback Gompers has received in years. Cheers shook the convention hall when the vote was announced.

ANTI-GOMPERS CLIQUE

Miners and railroad workers combined to bring about Gompers's defeat. Mr. Gompers fought hard to kill the resolution, personally taking the floor to deliver a fiery speech just before the vote. He received no applause. He warned that under Government ownership 2,000,000 railroad workers would become Government employes. Government employes, he declared, were deprived of many political and economic rights under Presidents Cleveland, Taft and Roosevelt.

The resolution as passed by the convention, read:

"Whereas, The organisations represented by delegates endorsing this resolution and several others have been and are doing everything possible to educate the American people to the seriousness of the railroad situation, and the necessity for adopting some other means for operating the country's transportation systems in order to provide more adequate and cheaper transportation and to eliminate the sinister influence of railroad corporations from our national life; and,

INDUSTRIAL QUESTION

Whereas, The railroad question is an industrial question, it is also a social question, and it is far more than a question of dividends to stockholders or the wages of employes—it is a question that involves every industrial activity of the nation: and,

Whereas, We believe that the continued operation of the railroads under the provision of the Transportation act of 1920 neglect all these questions and make their solution impossible; and we believe further that the provisions of this act, providing for a subsidy and the utilisation of public funds by private individuals, is a betrayal of the public interest and a subsidise of the traditions of our country; and,

THE ENDORSEMENT

Whereas, The organisations represented by the delegates indorsing this resolution and several other organisations have, after careful deliberation and by instructions of their respective membership, adopted and are advocating a plan providing for Government ownership and democratic operation of the railroad properties; therefore

Be it Resolved, That the Fortieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing the movement to bring about a return of the systems of the transportation to Government ownership and democratic operation, and be it further

USE EVERY EFFORTS

Resolved, That the Executive Council be, and are hereby instructed to use every effort to have the Transportation Act of 1920 repealed and legislation enacted providing for Government ownership and democratic operations of the railroad systems and necessary inland waterways."

The building trade delegations presented almost a solid front against Government ownership, supporting President Gompers and the Administration forces. The railroad workers were supported by the great voting power of the United Mine Workers, Machinist unions, Textile Workers, Garment Workers and the Metal Trades' Crafts.

WILL URGE U.S. TO JOIN LEAGUE

Curzon Points Out Need Of America, Organisation's Real Sponsor

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 22.—In the House of Lords today, replying to an inquiry by Lord Parmoor as to how far the Covenant of the League of Nations had become operative, Lord Curzon referred to the painful crippling which the League had sustained in the defection of the United States, its real sponsor, and declared that no effort would be spared to induce the reversal of that decision.

Lord Curzon added that a number of applications for admission would be placed before the Assembly meeting in November, at Geneva.

He stated that great difficulty had arisen in settling the class of mandates relating to the ex-German territories in Africa and the Pacific Islands.

A question had arisen with France with regard to the Cameroons and Togoland, and with Japan with regard to the Pacific Islands. The mandates had hitherto not been submitted to the League because of the desire to obtain unanimity.

Lord Curzon said that he hoped that would be reached shortly, after which reference would be made under the terms of the Covenant.

He denied that the Government was not serious with regard to the League. There was no cause, he said, for disappointment and despair about its future, and insisted that a career of real practical utility lay before it.

Bank Concert

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden tomorrow, beginning at 5:30 p.m.

March—Mandalay .....Francklin
Overture—La Dame Blanche
Poildieu
Waltz—Swing Song ...Hollander
Selection—Robert le Diable
Mayerbeer
Song—Killarney (Cornet Solo)
Balfe
Selection—Princess Ida . . Sullivan

P. BRUNELLI,
Musician-in-Charge.

EMIR FEISUL IS CONQUERED

Agrees To Terms Of French Ultimatum; Gives Up Hold On Syria

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 23.—The Emir Feisul has completely capitulated to the terms of the ultimatum, addressed to him by General Gourand, the French High Commissioner. The terms were as follows:

(1) Recognition of the French protectorate over Syria;

(2) Free use of the Reyak Aleppo railway;

(3) Occupation of Aleppo and all railway stations between Aleppo and Reyak;

(4) Immediate abolition of compulsory enlistment;

(5) Reduction of the Sherif's army to its strength on December 1, 1919.

(6) Free circulation of Syrian currency and

(7) Punishment of the perpetrators of attacks on the French soldiery.

The Petit Journal learns that French troops have occupied the railway line to the north of the function of the Reyak branch line with the Beyrout-Aleppo railway French troops recently occupied Reyak station.

Japan's Desire Is To Be Fair, Says Statement

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, July 24.—The Government, replying to an interpellation in the Diet today, said that the longstanding antagonism between the North and South was now more active in China, and that there was no saying what might be the ultimate outcome.

Japan greatly regretted the present state of affairs, which was injurious not only to China but also to the interested Powers, especially to Japan.

"The attitude of Japan," the Government statement continued, "has been clearly defined in the declaration of July 16. Japan wished to continue a policy of fairness towards all factions, while hoping earnestly that a speedy understanding will unify the country and usher in an era of peace, spelling prosperity to that vast land and people: and, incidentally, giving the Powers, which hope to extract advantages from China's dissension, a severe setback and disappointment.

"Tokio is doing its utmost to inform the public of its attitude towards China through the fullest publicity."

Hugh Macintosh Arrives At Banka

(Reuter's Service)

Batavia, July 21.—Mr. Hugh D. Macintosh, Member of the New South Wales Legislative Council, on his way from Singapore to Australia, has landed on the island of Banka. He will leave for Kaidjati tomorrow.

Mr. Macintosh is the proprietor of the Sunday Times, Referee, Mirror, Arrow and Globe newspapers.

Inter-Club League Tennis

Results of the tennis match continued yesterday from the preceeding day at the Columbia Country Club by teams of the Country Club and the Cercle Sportif Francais were as follows:

1.—Roberts and Sheldon (C.C.C.) won from Toussaint and Knolls (C.S.F.), 7-9, 3-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

2.—Elmore and Butchard (C.S.F.) won from Wythe and Dawson (C.C.C.) 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3.

3.—Bristow and Gulick (C.C.C.) won from Keen and Maughan (C.S.F.) 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

4.—Squires and Bristow (C.C.C.) won from Kaye and Hutchinson (C.S.F.) 6-2, 6-3, 7-5.

5.—Greentree and Khrenoff (C.S.F.) won from Massey and Dunham (C.C.C.) 6-4, 5-7, 10-8, 9-7.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Hankow: Mr. Hemperly.

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Hankow: Mr. K. Kraemer; from Chinkiang: Mr. M. L. Hotchkiss.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dairen: Mrs. P. Petter, Misses E. Petter, F. C. Raebum, Mrs. Friesen, Mrs. Ginsburg, Mrs. E. Islair, Miss E. Islair, Mrs. A. Morco, Mrs. L. Pinkensky, Mrs. C. Brondo, Messrs. L. O. Porter, J. Carelson, Macvay, A. Lilge, J. C. Izkovich, H. Morco, G. M. Pearson.

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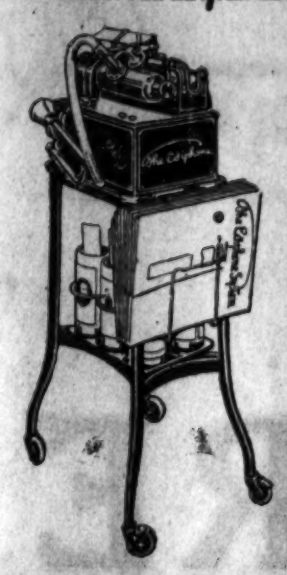

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Wusih Host To American Merchants

Wusih, the Chinese industrial metropolis, of Kiangsu Province is a modern example of Chinese industrial development and a place of some five or six hundred thousand population. Some foreigners have said that Wusih is "anti-foreign." This is a mistake, for there is no place in the world where the right-minded and right-acting foreigner, especially the European or American, will find a more hearty welcome and reception.

The city is about three hours from Shanghai on the Shanghai Nanking Railway and in addition to its other features, is a wonderful example of what a modern railway can do for a Chinese city—and this in spite of the fact that there are so many canals at Wusih that the place has been called the "Venice of China." Probably the first things that attract the visitor to Wusih are the smokestacks on the various factories. These are visible from the train and canal boat, and the foreign visitor who is interested in assisting in the industrial development of China, will have a glad heart for he can actually count 16 factory chimneys from the tower on the roof of the city library. This industrial metropolis is about 60 miles from Shanghai and is about midway between Shanghai and Nanking. It has a modern chamber of commerce that has its own building, has more than 200 members and has a history of accomplishment of some 15 years.

Some of the leading industries of the city are as follows:

LEADING INDUSTRIES

Fourteen modern steam silk filatures that produce the beautiful skeins of China Silk so popular in America and Europe.

Eleven modern mechanical rice mills.

Five large flour mills with machinery just like that to be seen in Minneapolis and Duluth.

Three large cotton textile mills using English machinery that produce much of the yarn consumed in the Yangtsze Valley.

Two cotton seed and bean oil mills.

One modern electric light and power plant.

One modern telephone system with 600 branch phones.

One modern brewery. This brewery is not yet in operation, but the equipment is all on the ground. Yes! It's the famous American brewery that raised the storm in China missionary circles a year ago. The equipment was bought in America and brought to China by a Chinese merchant.

Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai which recently visited Wusih as guests of the Wusih Chamber of Commerce and (at side) Mr. Wang Kan-ching, chairman of the Wusih Chamber.

The American Chamber's committee consisted of Mr. A. G. Cahill of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Messrs. Ivan L. de Jongh, H. B. Campbell, J. B. Powell, F. R. Sites, H. T. Sheridan, E. R. Cole, C. W. Boden, J. H. Van Wickel, Carl Sites, Joe Eichwald and J. H. Dolan.

Four modern style banks. Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank and the Kiangsu Bank. In addition there are approximately 30 native style banks.

A few miles of modern paved roads which are being extended and probably more than 150 miles of modern canals that are so congested with traffic that the visitor often has difficulty in getting through.

One new cotton mill is under construction, the machinery for which is to be half American and half British and in addition two more large cotton spinning and weaving mills are on order and awaiting machinery.

WANT GOOD ROADS

There is a genuine desire for more modern roads and a very great desire for more manufacturing enterprises—the desire being so positive that any man with a constructive idea can get a hearing if he will go about the matter properly and with the idea of assisting rather than trying to put over something not to the best interests of China.

There are extensive brick and roof tile manufacturing plants. Wusih brick and tile are said to be harder than many of the other varities made in this section of China.

Most of the native river and canal boats used on the canals of this section of China are manufactured in Wusih.

Another extensive industry is the godown or storage business which dates back to earliest times when Wusih was a government depot for the storage of tribute rice. In olden days taxes were paid in rice and the collection point was Wusih for this entire district. Since the construction of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, this business has been improved and extended until Wusih probably ranks next to Shanghai as a godown center. The agent of the railroad who has charge of the storage godowns is a "very important man" to use the words of one of the members of the Chamber of Commerce.

ALSO MAKE CLAY IMAGES

An interesting and curious industry of the district is the manufacture of clay images, the industry being highly developed as to both modeling and decoration. The images are of the miniature variety and represent every thing under the sun from the human figure to beasts and trees of the fields. These images are to be found in Chinese homes all over the land and the income from the industry is said to amount to nearly $100,000 annually.

The principal agricultural product of the district is silk cocoons, the industry keeping almost the entire population busy at certain periods of the year. The silk produced is noted for its strength and sheen and many of the "chops" are well known in the New York and European markets. Other agricultural products are wheat and rice. The wheat is still threshed in the primitive flail method of biblical times, but the method of preparing rice for market is more advanced. It is a common saying of the district that the farmers obtain their living from their wheat and rice and that the silk crop is extra or "velvet." The high price of silk in the last few years has brought much wealth to the district. Farm land ranges in value from $100 to $3,000 an acre depending upon nearness to city and availability for agricultural purposes.

WITCHES SHIED AT ROMAN DOORS

Brooms And Salt Kept Them Off, People Say, On Night Before Snail-Eating Day

Rome, May 24.—Though last night was "witches night" in Rome no serious accident was reported today. The witches which fly on broomsticks between the ancient hills of the Caelio and Esquilino apparently were afraid of the broom and the basin of salt put outside so many doors and went home in despair.

Today is St. John the Baptist's day, one always kept by old fashioned Romans as a day for eating snails. Snails are the Roman idea of the locusts which St. John the Baptist ate when in the desert. But why witches should try to take possession of Rome on the night before his feast day is a mystery. They do fly about on broomsticks, says popular report, and salt and a broom alone will keep them out of homes.

By some hidden law which the Romans themselves don't try to account for no witch will enter a house before which stand a basin of salt and a broom until she has counted every grain of salt in the basin and all the wisps in the broom. As the nights are short in May the witch gives up the task in despair, knowing she could never finish her job before sunrise.

Tonight is a great night for the Roman people; they gather in the fields outside St. John Lateran, eat snails, dance, sing and throw flowers at each other.

An odd modern note is given by an enormous merry-go-round, opposite the ancient church dedicated to St. John. Its wooden horses go round and round to American ragtimes, fox trots and bunny-hugs. It is a mixture of old and new worthy of this extraordinary city! where all the centuries get tumbled up together and make friends in a way you might search the world for and not find elsewhere.

This May night festival is older than John the Baptist and marks the tradition of the old Roman spring time joility, called the lupercali. These feasts were in honor of the wolf which fed Romolus and Remus, the twin founders of the city. A real live wolf is kept on the Capital till this day in memory of this one for had there been no wolf to feed the twins there would be no Rome today, the Romans argue.

That Awful Backache Banished as if by Magic

At last a remedy has been discovered that gives almost immediate relief in the painful forms of kidney trouble, and effects a certain cure in practically all cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, stone, gravel, and even the terrible Bright's Disease. This remedy—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills—dissolving in the stomach forms an antiseptic solution which washes out the kidneys and bladder, and restores them to their healthy normal activity in passing the impurities from the blood out of the body. These impurities, in the form of uric acid, if allowed to accumulate in the blood, cause rheumatic and dropsical pains, backache, constipation, weakness, and depression—all of which symptoms lead on in time to the more sever and deadly forms of kidney disease.

HERE ARE SOME WARNINGS YOU SHOULD NEVER NEGLECT—

Headaches, bad breath, and nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning—tired, nervous weakness and irritability, swollen feet and limbs—rheumatic pains and stiffness of joints—backache, irregular action of bowels or bladder—urinary weakness, irritation or scalding, burning discomfort. Any of these symptoms mean kidney and bladder trouble.

DO YOU REALISE YOUR DANGER?

These symptoms may mean incessant tortures of rheumatism—wearing out, stabbing backache (lumbago). Gout that cripples and deforms. Bladder inflammation or gravel that cause such excruciating pain, or the deadly Bright's Disease.

TREAT THESE WARNING SYMPTOMS NOW.

There is one remedy whose honest merit the experience of thousands of kidney sufferers has proved—a remedy that is harmless and safe for old and young alike—that hardly ever fails to cure completely and to cure permanently—

DE WITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS.

This is not a feeble quack remedy; it professes to do nothing that is not amply proved in 99 cases out of a 100. Many so-called "Kidney Pills" merely regulate the bowels. De Witt's go straight to the root of the trouble—the kidneys and bladder. Relief from pain is positively guaranteed within 24 hours of taking De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and a blue tinge in the urine caused by one of the antiseptic ingredients proves to you, for your own satisfaction, that the healing properties have actually passed right through the kidneys and bladder.

Mrs. Wykes, of 23, Victoria-street, Nuneaton, said in 1913:—"For over eleven years I suffered with terrible kidney trouble and most acute backache pains. At various times through this long period of suffering I have been in a very bad condition, pains striking me across the back and loins. To stoop was torture, and every action was a trouble. It was just as if a vice had got hold of me and was screwing me up. I tried many remedies, first one and then another recommending me to different things, but nothing seemed to touch my case. During the early part of 1913 I heard of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and determined to give them a trial. I am thankful I did, because I seemed to gain relief after the very first dose. I got another 2s. 9d. box from Mr. Baker's shop in Abbey-street, and felt much better. I got brighter and more active, and in fact felt a different woman. I intended to make a good cure of my case, seeing that I was getting so much relief, and I am pleased to say that I have done so because for the last twelve months I have been absolutely clear of my old complaint and have not had the slightest trace of any kind of backache."

Mrs. WYKES, (from Photo).

Nearly three years afterwards—April, 1916—Mrs. Wykes said:—"De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills did me permanent good, there is not the slightest doubt about that; I always recommend them with a strong feeling a gratitude for what they have done for me."

With this splendid testimony in mind, can you continue to suffer without giving De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills a trial? For rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, bladder pains and inflammation, stone, and Bright's Disease they are absolutely unrivalled. They never fail to give relief. Within 24 hours the relief from pain and a certain blue tinge in the urine show that they have passed right through the kidneys and commenced their work.

Many women, with all the strain of housework and motherhood, suffer pains and weaknesses that make depressed and irritable, and yet are content to go on suffering until the weakness has gone too far, when they pay for their neglect with the tortures of a deadly disease.

Those dark circles under the eyes, bad breath and nasty taste in the mouth, weary, stabbing, dragging-down backache pains, headaches, swollen and rheumatic limbs are the warnings of deadly kidney complaints. Do you know that Bright's Disease causes thousands of deaths every year?

Delays are dangerous. As soon as the first symptoms begin to show themselves you should treat them, with a remedy that has cured thousands of chronic cases, the remedy that thousands of people are taking to-day, the only proof cure for kidney trouble—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. These are the words of Mrs. Briggs of 2, Park-lane, Hayes, End, Middlesex:—"I owe my life to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills; they made me a new woman."—Mrs. Briggs says that after a severe chill her kidneys became inflamed.

KIDNEY & BLADDER

De Witt's Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., Laboratories, E. Croydon, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

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Friday

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CONTROL POLICE IN RHINE REGION

Prussian State Government Moves To Tighten Grip On Industrial Cities

LOCAL RED RULE FEARED

Business Welcomes Plan, But Independents And Communists Oppose It

New York, June 13.—Practical abolition of the local police bodies and the substitution of a unified police system for the entire industrial Rhine district, under the control of the Prussian State, seems almost sure to be effected within a short time as one of the results of the Red uprising in the Ruhr region following the abortive Kapp revolt of last March, judging from reports found in late copies of German newspapers. The Duesseldorf correspondent of the Koelnische Zeitung, under date of May 15, points out that the present Prussian Minister of the Interior is going further with the plan than was intended in a scheme mapped out before the war by the old Prussian authorities, and is arranging to take over the real police powers in the whole industrial district.

This plan is not likely to go through without considerable difficulty, however, as, while it is welcomed by the business and conservative interests as a guarantee against Red disturbances and general lawlessness, it is being opposed by the Independent Socialists and Communists as a step toward the "Prussianising" of the police and the concentration of armed power in the hands of elements in Berlin not likely to be over-friendly toward possible violent attempts to socialise the Rhine industries by direct action.

The correspondent says that the cities of Duisburg and Dortmund have already told the State Government that they are in favor of the change, and that Dusseldorf will soon follow their example, principally because the business elements have little faith in the local police, which may at any time come under the control of a Red administration through political changes. At the same time, the taking over of the police by the State will cut down the municipal budgets materially, as they will only have to bear one-third of the cost of maintenance. In fact, the cities at present pay only 6 percent of the upkeep of the bodies of "green" police now quartered in most of the industrial centers. Under the proposed plan the municipalities will be left in control of such police bodies as are concerned with purely local matters, such as enforcing health, building market and similar regulations, but the suppression of crime and disorder will be the duty of the "security police" of the State.

With the creation of the Greater Berlin voted for by the municipal councillors several weeks ago it will be necessary to increase the number of "security police" in the German capital to 16,000, according to statements made to the press by Colonel Kaupisch, the new commander of the Berlin security police, on May 18. Its present number is 10,000, of whom some 6,000 are former workingmen. Colonel Kaupisch insisted that the police had been thoroughly "demilitarised" and that in the future it would be a reliable defender of the Government. A committee of seven is now investigating the conduct of the police during the Kapp near-revolt.

A national employment agency is provided for by an ordinance accepted by the German Committee for National Economies. It is to keep check on the general labor situation, put workers and employers in touch with each other, publish all kinds of data on labor and industry, work in close accord with the various provincial employment agencies, and regulate the bringing in of foreign workers. It may enforce its decrees on the importation of labor by fines of 10,000 marks.

In connection with the trouble in Berlin between the movie houses and their employes over the latter's demands for more wages the musicians working in the movie houses pointed out in a letter to the press printed on May 15 that they were the poorest paid of all the higher class employes, receiving only 175 marks a week for seven days work, against 700 marks paid to the operators. Furthermore, they said that where six musicians used to be employed the number had been reduced to three, but the "movie magnates" seemed to expect just as much and as good music as before. The musicians demand a rise of 100 marks per week. At the present rate of exchange a mark equals about 2¾ cents.

In voting to increase the capitalisation of the Siemens and Halske Company from 63,000,000 to 126,000,000 marks, the stockholders of the big German electric supplies company took good care to arrange matters so that the new capital could not get control of the concern, according to a report in the Vorwaerts of May 20. It appears that the right was accorded to the holders of the first 9,500 shares of the old stock, i. e., members of the Siemens family, to have their holdings changed into a special class of stock increasing their voting rights thirty times. When objections to this plan were raised by a stockholder at the general meeting he was reassured by a statement by the Chairman to the effect that these special shares would only come into play in case the German control of the company was menaced.

In an announcement to their readers made public May 25 the publishers of newspapers located in the larger German cities declared another increase in the prices of their papers was imperative, but that as soon as there came any material reduction in the cost of production they would not delay in cutting the new rates. The Vossische Zeitung announced that, beginning June 1, its morning edition would cost 30 pfennigs and its evening 20.

Under a new arrangement of the makeup of the German Ministry of Defense, effective since June 1, according to the Berlin press, the Ministry is divided into three main groups—the Army Administration, headed by Major Gen. von Seeckt, looking after all the purely military matters; the General Quartermaster's Department, headed by Major Gen. von Feldmann, handling supplies and administering the sanitary and veterinary services and the legal department, and the Admiralty, headed by Rear Admiral Michaelis, caring for all naval matters. Minister Gessler has direct charge of the intelligent service, a general bureau, and of his adjutants. The Parliamentary State Secretary attached to the Ministry, upon request of the National Assembly, is conducting the inquiry into the events connected with the Kapp revolt.

After a long discussion by the municipal authorities of the difficult position into which the increased cost of operation has forced the public taxi and cab operators of Berlin, it was decided on May 15 to allow a general rise in rates. Under the new regulations, which are practically certain to be approved by the City Council, the taxi rate is four marks a kilometer, about 16 cents a mile at present exchange rates.

Marmalade may be dealt in without restrictions for the first time in several years in Germany, as the result of a decision of the Food Office announced May 18. Control over the sugar going to the marmalade factories will be maintained for the rest of the season, however.

Due to the rise in the exchange value of the mark, the German Minister of Finance reduced the premium on gold in payment of customs duties from 900 percent to 700 on May 25.

On May 15 the Inter-Allied High Commission for the Rhineland barred the Kladderadatsch, a German comic weekly, from the occupied territory for two months, says a Wolff Bureau despatch from Coblenz.

Would You Like A Nice Little Sub-Chaser For A Yacht? Uncle Sam Desires To Sell A Fleet Of Them

In mass formation in Port Newark lies a fleet of submarine chasers for which Uncle Sam has no further use, and they will be sold to anyone who wishes to purchase them. Although these little boats were wonderful in war as an antidote for the submarines, they have little value as carriers, and the United States is anxious to get rid of all of them.

SMALLEST HONEY BEES

Dwarf Insects Built Combs No Larger Than Child's Hand

In some of the East Indian islands and on the mainland of Hindustani are to be found the smallest race of honey bees in the world. These dwarf honey collectors are known to entomologists as apic flores.

Their honeycombs are no larger than a child's hand, and the cells are about the size of a small pinhead. This honey is excellent, as is the wax.

The little creatures build the combs on the branch of a low tree, and as they have not to provide for winter, they work all the year through, raising broods like themselves.

In the same land there is a race of giant bees, apis dorsata, as large as a field cricket. These monsters of the bee world build honeycombs that are from six to seven feet in length, four or more in width and that weigh from 300 to 400 pounds each.

Senegalese Troops Refuse To Embark

French Officers Unable To Make Brigade Board Ships For Asia Minor Duty

Paris, June 12.—A brigade of Senegalese troops, the black soldiers who up to a few days ago formed a part of the French army of occupation and helped to occupy Frankfort have refused to embark at Marseilles for duty in maintaining the French zone in Syria. When the order to go on board the transports was given yesterday afternoon these soldiers, who won renown in the world War, folded their arms and refused to follow their officer. A French General who came to remonstrate had to be protected by his guard with drawn sabres. The French War Office this afternoon ordered an immediate investigation. In the meanwhile no further efforts will be made to send these troops to Asia Minor.

At Paris the surprising action of the black troops is blamed on Bolshevist propaganda sown among them while they were on the Rhine.

When the Senegalese reached Marseilles they were placed in two camps, at Oddo and Covengton, near the port city. In these two camps were the Senegalese of the 150th Regiment on its way home to be demobilised. The effect of association with their brothers about to regain their native Africa appears to have had a very demoralising effect upon the brigade bound for duty against the Turkish nationals.

On Thursday afternoon an officer observed that something was wrong among the troops. Their habitual discipline seemed very much affected, and there was unwonted excitement. Yesterday when the men were lined up and the order was given to shoulder their knapsacks preparatory to marching on board, they crossed their arms and did not budge. When the order was repeated by the officers, the men scattered about the camps.

General Murros, in command, was summoned and found a scene of disorder. La Liberte's correspondent says he had to be protected with drawn sabres. Last night officers of the brigade abandoned the effort to embark their men and reported the situation to Paris.

There appears to have been some sort of organisation among the men. They all said, "The Gobies will order us to embark, but we will not," Gobies is the Senegalese for Europeans.

Telegrams from Marseilles this afternoon say perfect order has been restored among the black troops. They salute their officers and obey all orders except the order to go to Asia Minor. They say that after so long in the French Army they want to go home.

The French War Office announced this afternoon that M. Diagne, Commissioner General of Senegalese troops, had left to make an investigation.

DARK-HAIRED RACE COMING

French Statistician Says Blondes Will Be Extinct in 300 Years

Paris, June 16.—The future, in France at least, is for a dark haired people. An industrious statistician has been proving it and upsetting all the poets and romantic writers who marry off their fairhaired heroines by scores every black or brown haired beauty. The statistician says it is the other way about in life. Out of every hundred dark haired girls eighty marry, while of the fair haired 57 percent fail to win husbands.

Whether his figures are entirely accurate is doubted, but the fact that dark haired girls marry in greater numbers than those with golden locks is not disputed. In that case, the outlook for the future is very dark.

Three hundred years, it is stated, will suffice for the total extinction of fair haired heroines, and the poet who writes of them will be guilty of historical inaccuracy.

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are recommended by good dealers and preferred by careful dressers the world over, because, for 32 years they have set the world's standard in men's garters. They are the best that money can buy. Look for the name PARIS on the box. Imitations, at any price, cost you too much.

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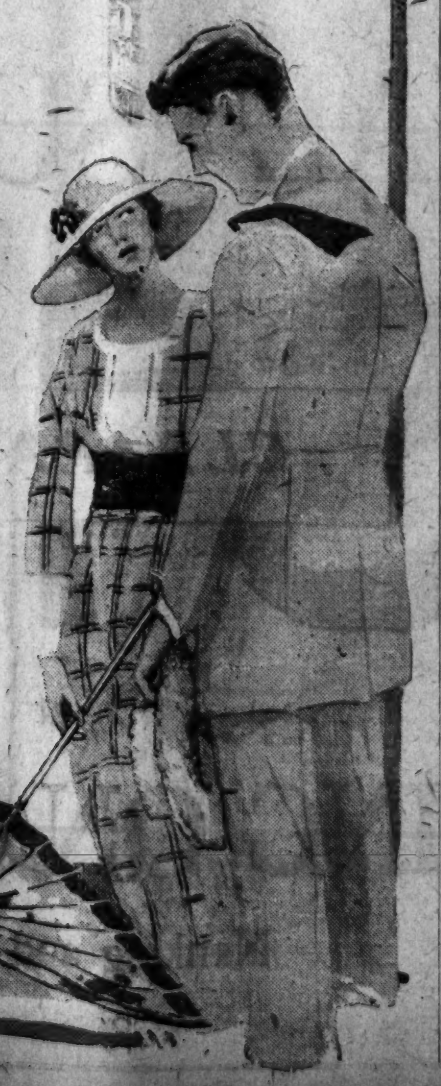

A NEW CORSET

The "TREO" Elastic Girdle

Made of stout elastic webbing, slightly boned, fitted with 4 strong hose suspenders.

In white and pink only, and in various lengths.

Made in a shape which is cut on the straight lines that emanated when the natural contour was aimed at.

¶ It fills a long felt want, inasmuch as it gives complete freedom of movement in any position, while moulding the figure in a charming outline, and has the added advantage of being suitable for any figure, whether slim, average or stout.

¶ Recommended as a flesh reducer.

MAY BE WORN AS A BATHING CORSET.

BRASSIERES TO MATCH

WEEKS & CO., LTD.

Elwell Murder Mystery Analysed By Author Of Craig Kennedy Tales

SLAYER OF CARD EXPERT ACTED FOR ONE OF 3 WOMEN

Arthur B. Reeve, Famous Novelist, Calls Crime Most Fascinating Of New Series Of Sex Mysteries

'Some One Well-known And Not Feared Killed Elwell,' Says N. Y. Prosecutor

New York, June 17.—John T. Dooling, Assistant District Attorney, said last night that his theory now was that the person who killed Joseph B. Elwell, the famous bridge expert, was some one well-known to the gambler and not feared by him.

"Whether the person was a subordinate or friend, the evidence indicates that he gained admission because he had some routine business with Elwell, and that he murdered Elwell unexpectedly while Elwell was sitting there reading his mail," said Mr. Dooling.

"I doubt if he would have opened the door to a person whom he had reason to regard as an enemy."

By ARTHUR B. REEVE
(Famous Novelist, Author Of The "Craig Kennedy" Detective Stories)

New York, June 17.—Most fascinating of a new series of sex mysteries is the Elwell murder. We may expect more of them. Long before the shot that killed Elwell was fired Craig Kennedy discovered that in the present topsy turvy world of sex relations a new outlet for criminal impulses was being developed.

I cannot pause to enter into what started this new move of sex mysteries, whether it was the newspapers, magazines, novels or the plays or the pictures, probably all of them. At any rate Craig Kennedy believes the tendency toward crimes inspired by sex is so paramount that he has ceased telling his stories to Walter Jameson to write for magazines and books and has gone into the production of a new series of sex mystery motion pictures, believing that only through the compelling medium of the screen can he arouse America to the alarming nature of this new criminal instinct.

Every vice is now legislated against, with the result that humanity reacts against restraint and welcomes the old vices in new forms more intoxicating than ever.

RESTRAINT BROKEN DOWN

Added to that comes the new freedom of woman, with a breaking down of social and sexual restraint. Here we have the ingredients that make the Elwell murder one that must prove historic among great criminal cases.

Elwell was playing the most dangerous of the new criminal games—the woman game—the chase for women.

Added to this is the complicating fact that Elwell was a noted turfman, and his name was synonymous with bridge.

Games of chance were the breath of life to Elwell, and the greatest game of all was the woman game. Complicate that with gambling as society sees it in its most attractive form, and you have a situation big enough to motivate not only the Elwell case but a whole series of dramas.

Of course, the first thing a scientific detective like Craig Kennedy would do would be to reconstruct the case, in the absence of the full facts, as at present.

WEAPON NOT WOMAN'S KIND

The next question would be: Did a woman shoot Elwell, or was it a man?

The suicide theory seems pretty well ruled out. There was no motive for it. On the other hand it is established that to Elwell the pursuit of women was the pursuit of happiness.

Naturally, the first conclusion would be that it was a woman who shot this pajama-clad man.

That positively remains widely open. But do women, when they are dressed to kill, usually carry .45-caliber guns?

At present I incline to think that this sex murder was committed by a man.

The question then arises: For what woman did this man shoot? Wife? Mistress? Daughter?

There is a novel or a drama in any of the three possibilities.

It is said that Elwell left a theater party on Forty-second Street at about 2 o'clock in the morning. What his movements were during the next five hours no one has been able to discover.

FASCINATION IN PUZZLE

In all probability, if what happened during those five hours was discovered, it would point to the murderer, although in the case of a man like Elwell, and with such a career as his, it would be equally possible that the avenger had no relation to the history of the previous five hours.

Either way the story loses none of its fascination.

In the second place, the scientific detective would attempt to analyse the case from the standpoint of motive. Murders are done for many reasons—money, drink, women, gambling. So far there seems to be no reason for dragging in our recently abolished vice, which prohibition has made so attractive. However, the woman motive is undoubtedly the main one in this case, and if there was a money motive it must be tied up with the gambling motive.

Elwell himself seems to have had not only money, but nearly all the things that money will buy.

'LAYOUT' SIGNIFICANT THING

Regarding Elwell's tastes and habits the most interesting development has been the quiet, lavishly furnished house, in which he lived alone with only one servant—a housekeeper.

When, in addition to that, it is discovered that this "Whist King" owned a complete faro layout and other paraphernalia, many pointed inferences can be drawn.

Tragedies lurk in the sex pursuit bound up with the pursuit of the fashionable goddess of chance. Theories have been built up that this shot was fired by a woman scorned. Might it not have been fired because of a woman ruined—financially?

And if some woman had lost a fortune, either of her own or of another, it brings us back to our former dilemma. Was the murderer husband, lover or father?

We have built up a pretty theory. Now all we need is a few facts.

It all goes to show that Craig Kennedy is correct in holding that the hardest murderer in the world to catch is not the clever, scientific criminal. The latter leaves clues through his own cleverness. The ordinary detective may not be able to follow them, but in the last decade enough scientific detectives outside of fiction have been developed to make the scientific criminal tremble.

The hardest murderer of all to catch is the man who strikes in the dark with a blackjack and flees. Or it may be the man who shoots in the early hours of the morning and then quietly lets himself out of the front door, nonchalantly carrying the weapon, secure in the sense that he has avenged the wrong of a woman.

THE man who would forge to the front in this competitive age must be a man of prompt and determined decision. Like Caesar, he must burn his ships behind him, and make retreat forever impossible. Prompt decision and sublime audacity have carried many a successful man over perilous crises where deliberation would have been ruin. Are you still undecided about WIDLER'S MUSK, if so it won't be for long. Forget all the other trade names by which Musk is known but remember WIDLER'S MUSK, the MUSK that will eventually predominate. Send Chinese Postal Money Orders for $300 to Mr. Elly Widler, Ta Tsing-lu, Szechuen Province, and he will mail you a sample of one pound of WIDLER'S MUSK. Tel. Widler-Tatsienlu. Bentleys Code.

HOPES TO ATTAIN 7½-MILE HEIGHT

French Aviator Duplicates Conditions At That Altitude In Air-Tight Bell

Paris, June 12.—Shut in an air-tight bell, Jean Castle, a French airman, who holds the height record of 9,520 meters, has been experimenting with an oxygen breathing apparatus which he hopes will enable him to fly seven and a half miles above the earth. When he made his height record he used electrified clothing to keep him warm, but the effect of the rarified air compelled him to come down sooner than he had intended.

At 8,000 meters he found it difficult to raise his arms. When he moved them to control his machine it seemed like lifting a hundred pounds. Higher up he became completely indifferent to everything and felt that death and life meant nothing. His spirit, he declares, seemed already detached from the body. When he neared 10,000 meters his memory began to fail, and it was only with a great effort of the will that he could pull himself together and begin to descend.

His experience, however, convinced him that if he could get enough oxygen to breathe there was no reason why he should not reach a height of 12,000 meters, at which his engines would still function.

In order to discover how best to arrange an effective breathing apparatus the Aerotechnic Institute at St. Cyr had an airtight bell set up from which the air could be gradually exhausted. The aviator took his seat inside with a barometer in his hand which showed the rate of air exhaustion and of the height theoretically reached.

Two tanks of compressed oxygen were also placed inside and the aviator was fitted with a mask through which to breathe. In the wall of the bell were two windows through which those outside could see if he made any signs. When the air pressure inside the bell reached the equivalent of that at 4,000 meters Casale began to use oxygen. At the equivalent of 6,000 meters he felt cold and increased the oxygen doses. At 9,000 he signaled that everything was going well, but those outside noticed that he moved his hands slowly as if his muscles did not respond to his will—recalling his experience when actually flying at that height. At 11,000 meters he was seen to close his eyes as if overcome by the rarefied atmosphere in which he was sitting.

When the barometer showed that he was in an atmosphere corresponding to that at 12,000 meters' altitude he signaled to begin pumping in air again, and when he was released he declared that he was perfectly satisfied with the experiment and hoped soon with the same apparatus to attempt a flight at a height of 12,000 meters.

In all he spent sixty-seven minutes in the bell.

DIAMONDS LIGHT IN DARK

Gems Exposed to Sunlight Radiate When Placed in Vacuum

Many diamonds which have been exposed to sunshine give out light on being placed in a dark room. When placed in a vacuum and exposed to a high-tension current of electricity, diamonds phosphoresce, or shine, with different colors.

Most South African diamonds, under these circumstances, exhibit a bluish light; while diamonds from other parts of the world shine with such colors as bright blue, apricot, pale blue, red, yellowish green, orange and pale green.

In a lecture delivered in London, Prof. Crookes stated that one beautiful green diamond in his collection, when phosphorescing in a good vacuum, gave almost as much light as a candle. The light was pale green, almost white.

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Packed only in tins of 50 and packets of 10 cigarettes.

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MILD GREEK RULE SEEN IN SMYRNA

Occupying Forces Permit Turks To Retain Their Civil Administration

FIGHT ON KEMAL'S FRONT

Vast Army Expenses Are Burdensome, But Greeks Are Hopeful

BY SIR PHILIP GIBBS
(*New York Times*)

Smyrna, June 7.—The occupation of Smyrna by the Greeks, according to the terms of peace with Turkey, has aroused the armed resistance of Turkish conspirators and stirred them to greater anger than the allied occupation of Constantinople. A hundred kilometers from the coast of Asia Minor the Greek Army faces Turkish soldiers enrolled, armed and disciplined, mostly against their will, by Mustapha Kemal and his confederates in disobedience to the Sultan's orders, but in secret alliance with all those Turks who under the old regime lived by the system of political tyranny, corruption and plunder which it embodied.

They hold a line which isolates the interior from the coast, so that the old caravan routes are broken, two railway lines to the port of Smyrna are cut, and the merchandise which used to pass coastward from ships in the gulf, flying the flags of all nations, in return for the oil, figs, raisins, wool and carpets of Asia Minor has ceased to flow. Along the line where Turk faces Greek with hostile purpose there is something in the nature of the old trench warfare, desultory shelling, night raids, affairs of outposts, when bodies of Turks cut up a Greek patrol or slit the throat of a Greek sentry, or when the Greeks make a dash into the Turkish lines.

Here, therefore, in Smyrna and the neighborhood is a test case which will decide whether Ottoman rule shall prevail over Asia Minor and over all the Christian communities which have been under the Turkish yoke so long, or whether the Greek spirit will be strong enough to break the evil spell which was cast over their race when the Ottoman Sultans began their massacres in the Middle Ages.

TURKISH OUTRAGES

Since I have been in Smyrna I have heard tragic narratives of the sufferings inflicted upon the Greek populations in Asia Minor during the last six years. Like the Armenians, the Greeks were deported from their villages into the interior, and on these long marches through the snow in Winter and under burning sun in Summer, starved, flogged, robbed, outraged, stricken with disease, thousands of them died. Many of their villages are in ruins as complete as those which were made a thousand years ago.

Their vineyards are leveled, their industries are destroyed. Of the survivors many are refugees living on the charity of other towns, and in Smyrna there are thousands of orphans whose parents have disappeared in the mystery that hides many tragedies of massacre and misery. Beyond the Turkish lines there is a great silence as to the fate of many little communities of Greeks and no news comes through.

Something about all that story was told me by the Metropolitan, or Archbishop as we should call him, of Smyrna. In his black robes with a high black cap over his long hair, this tall, bearded man pointed to a picture on the wall by his side, representing the martyrdom of St. Polycarp, a man of 86, who died for his faith in Smyrna at the hands of the Romans 155 A. D.

"Many of my people have suffered worse tortures," he said, "during the last few years, and many Greek men and women have died like Polycarp rather than adopt the faith of their oppressors."

He deplored his ignorance of the fate of all the Greek Christians cut off from communication in the interior, but rejoiced in the belief that with England's help they would be rescued from the perils that menaced them.

When one recalls the brutalities inflicted by Turks upon Greek men and women so recently, as for many centuries, it is to the credit of the Greeks that in their zone of occupation in Asia Minor their policy and practice—after the deplorable day when they first landed at Smyrna—are to give the Turkish populations friendship and favor. In Constantinople I was told that Smyrna was an unsafe place for any stranger and that in the city and countryside there were constant fights and murders between the two races. My first impressions and my last give the lie to those tales, and I have been impressed by the absolute peace prevailing between Greeks and Turks within the Greek zone.

MILD RULE IN SMYRNA

Under the wise guidance of Venizelos the Greeks are administering their Turkish territory with justice and mercy, and with even a generous spirit, to the Turkish population. The Prefect of Smyrna is a Turk, Hadji Bey, and all the Turkish officials of municipality have remained at their posts with authority over the civil side of the administration. I took coffee with Hadji Bey and his assistants, and they told me that the Greek rule had been accepted by the Turks in Smyrna with resignation and without rebellion.

The problem of the Greeks is difficult, and the courage of the people will be tested by what the next twelve months holds for them. With Mustapha Kemal raising Turkish levies against them, they cannot demobilize their army, and the daily cost of maintaining these officers and men is a dreadful drain upon the resources of the State. Unless communication is established between the coast and the interior the port of Smyrna will be idle and empty and many Greek merchants will be ruined. The line held by the Kemalists must be broken by force or by persuasion or the Greek hold will be hard to maintain. If Kemal's line is broken by force there may be guerrilla warfare among the mountains, which will be long-enduring and costly to both sides.

That is the gloomy side of the picture for the Greeks, but I find them full of hope and with spirits elated by the great chance which fortune offers them.

World's Smallest Dirigible In Successful Maiden Flight

A close-up of the cabin of the tiniest dirigible in the world, which recently completed its successful maiden flight at Los Angeles, Cal. The tiny airship is ninety-five feet long, has a three-cylinder motor capable of making from forty to sixty miles an hour, and carries fuel for an eight-hour continuous flight. The under-carriage will seat two passengers and a pilot.

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"Who are the agents?"

LIST OF LOCAL AGENTS

Appearing in this Newspaper on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

This familiar query will be answered by this

ABRASIVE COMPOUNDS
The Carborundum Company
American Trading Co.

ADDING MACHINES
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
Adding, Bookkeeping, Calculating
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Sundstrand Adding & Listing Machine
Barrett Adding-Listing-Computer
Golden Gem Adders
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

ALUMINUM WARE
Illinois Pure Aluminum Co.
Willits & Patterson

ANESTHETICS
Procaine (Novocain)
Hentor Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.

BALL BEARINGS
The Chinese S.K.F. Co., Ltd.

BANDAGES, CREPE PAPER
Bennington's
American Trading Co.

BEER
Asahi Beer
The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.

BELTING
Edward R. Ladew Co.,
American Trading Co.
Gandy Belting Co. (Baltimore)
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
John Tullis & Son, Ltd.
Arnhold Brothers & Co, Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

BOILERS
Erie City Iron Works
American Trading Co.

BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS
D. Appleton & Co., (Miscellaneous);
Barse & Hopkins (Children's & Novelties);
Badger (Gorham Press); (Miscellaneous);
The Century Co., (Miscellaneous);
E. J. Clode Pub. Co., (Miscellaneous);
Dodd Mead & Co. (Miscellaneous);
G. H. Doran & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Doubleday, Page & Co. (Sets & Miscell.);
Frank & Wagnalls (New Standard Dictionary
Literary Digest New 10 vol "History of the World War." Self-help English books.)
The Grolier Society (The Book of Knowledge)
Grossett & Dunlap, (Popular fiction);
Harper Bros. (Sets & Miscellaneous);
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Laird & Lee, Inc., (Diaries);
Little, Brown & Co., (Miscellaneous);
J. B. Lippincott & Co., (Medical);
McGraw-Hill Pub. Co. (Engineering);
The Ronald Press, (Business)
W. B. Saunders Co., (Medical);
Chas. Scribner's & sons, (Miscellaneous);
F. A. Stokes Co. (Miscellaneous);
Chinese American Publishing Co.,
American Library Association
American Technical Society
Comstock Publishing Co. (Scientific)
Columbia University Press
Donoyer-Geppert Co., Chicago (Maps)
Ginn & Co.
Gregg Publishing Co. (Shorthand)
D. C. Heath & Co.
The Macmillan Co.
Yale University Press
Edward Evans' Sons, Ltd.
American Book Company, New York
G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield
The University of Chicago Press
The Wisdom Book Company

BOOKS, TECHNICAL & BUSINESS
International Library of Technology
Interna'l. Correspondence Schools

BOOTS & SHOES
Brown Shoe Co.
Willits & Patterson
F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
The Stadium Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

BOTTLES, HOT WATER, METAL
Gillette Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialities Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

BUILDING MATERIALS
Wm. Morris & Co., Ltd.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

BUILDINGS, SECTIONAL STEEL
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

BUTTER
Meyman—Australian & Danish
Mustard & Co.

CALCULATING MACHINES
Marchants, Monroes, Millionaires
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

CANDLES
Price's (China) Ltd.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

CANVAS & TARPAULIN
Gondin Reid & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.

CASH REGISTERS
National Cash Register Co.
Amerchcah Trading Co.

CHECK PROTECTORS
The Protectograph & Check Writer
Technical Supply Co., 11c Nanking Rd.

CIGARS & CIGARETTES
Golden Cigars
British-American Tob. Co. (China) Ltd.
Kyriazi Freres, Cairo
Wallam & Co.
Melachrino: B. Melachrino & Co., Inc.
Tobacco Products Corporation
Naturals: Schinasi Bros.
Tobacco Products Corporation
Teofani & Co., Ltd., London.
W. Sanderides & Co., Ltd., London.
Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

CONFECTIONERY
Life Saver Mints
Willits & Patterson
Nagaria, 58 N. Szechuen Rd.

CONVEYING MACHINERY
Brown Portable Elevator Co.
American Trading Co.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
International Correspondence Schools
China Agency, 11c Nanking Rd.

CUTLERY
Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., (Silverware)
Willits & Patterson

DIAMONDS AND JEWELLERY
A. Adler's Diamond Cutting Factory, Antwerp.
The Lazard Godchaux Co.

DICTATING MACHINES
The Dictaphone Co. of America
Technical Supply Co. 11c Nanking Rd.
Ediphone Dictating Machines
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

DISINFECTANTS
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
H. K. General Laboratories
American Trading Co.
Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap.
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

DISINFECTORS
merican Sterilizer Co.
American Trading Co.

DRAPERIES, LINENS, ETC.
Catlin & Co., New York
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
49 Canton Rd.
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
H. K. Mulford Co.
Hentor Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.
Palatine Aniline & Chemical Corporation
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Societe Anonyme de Couleurs D'Aniline and Produits Chemiques, Brussels
The Lazard-Goudchaux Co.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
For Shanghai Dispensary

DUPLICATING MACHINES
American Multigraph Co.
Technical Supply Co., 11a Nanking Rd.
Edison-Dick Mimeograph
Mustard & Co.
Ideal Stencil Machine Co.
Willits & Patterson
Nonco Duplicator & Copier
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Rotary & Modern Duplicators
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

DYES
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
Grasselli-Bayer
Soon Brothers Co.
Palatine Aniline & Chemical Corporation
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Societe Anonyme de Couleurs D'Aniline and Produits Chemiques, Brussels
The Lazard-Godchaux Co.
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Meylan, 11 Av. Edouard VII.
Sunset Soap Dyes
American Trading Co.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
Hd. Office for China, 14 Canton Rd.

EDUCATIONAL
Alexander Hamilton Institute
A. D. Shortt, Astor House

ELECTRICAL DEVICES.
Anylite Electric Co. (Dimmers)
China Investment & Trading Co.
Gant Co., Ltd., (Electric Clocks)
Scott, Harding & Co.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
British Insulated & Melsby Cables, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Duncan Electrical Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Sangamo Electric Co.
Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
Ashida Engineering Co. Ltd.
Belden Mfg. Co. (Wires & Cables)
Leminous Unit Co. (Bruscolite)
Hart & Hegeman Mfg. Co. (Wiring Devices)
Lux Mfg. Co. (Nitrogen Lamps)
Niagara Searchlight Co. (Flashlights)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

ELECTRIC LT. & POWER PLTS.
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.
Haren Light
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Siemens Ltd., London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Unelectric Corp. (Unit Electric Plants)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.

ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

ENGINES, GAS & OIL
Nelson Bros. Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Wolverine Marine Motors
American Trading Co.
Ruston—T. E. M. A.
Scripps—T. E. M. A.
Bruce—T. E. M. A.

EXPANDED METAL
General Fireproofing Co.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

FILTERS
Slack & Brownlow, Ltd.
Mustard & Co.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Boyd Fire Extinguisher,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Fyre—Fyter Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Pyrene Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co.
Hollandia—T. E. M. A.

FLOOR PRESERVATIVES
Truscon Laboratories
American Trading Co.

FLORISTS
Kung Sung, 1232 N. Szechuen Rd.

GLASS
Hires Turner Glass Co.
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Pilkington Bros., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co
Emile Rensaiers & Co., Charleroi, Belgium.
The Lazard-Godchaux Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

GRAMOPHONES
Cortina Languages Outfits
Chung Hwa Book Co., Ltd.
The New Edison Phonograph,
J. A. S. Alves, 1a Jinkee Rd.

HARDWARE
Hansel & Irwin Mfg. Co.
China Investments & Trading Co., Inc.
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialities Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

HEATING DEVICES
D. Moore & Co.,
American Trading Co.
Southard-Robertson Co. (Stoves),
Mustard & Company.
Theros Stoves & Alcohol Fuel Cakes
Willits & Patterson

INKS, PRINTING
Geo. H. Morrill Co.,
American Trading Co.

INSTRUMENTS, SCIENTIFIC
Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, ACC. & SICK.
Ocean Accident Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, FIRE
Assicurazioni Generali
G. A. Sona, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Queen Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Scottish Union & National Ins. Co.,
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Norwegian Atlas Ins. Co.
Rayner, Heusser & Co., Tel. 660.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, LIFE
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, MARINE
Assicurazioni Generali,
G. A. Sona, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Heusser & Co., Tel. 660.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Phoenix Assurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, MOTOR CAR.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, MISCELLANEOUS
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

IRON MERCHANTS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

LEATHER
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

LEATHER SUBSTITUTE
Deposit Rubber,
Soon Brothers Co.

LIFTS
Otis Elevator Co.,
American Trading Co.
Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.

LIGATURES & SUTURES.
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Davis & Geck,
American Trading Co.

LOCKS
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

MACHINE TOOLS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, CEREAL MILLING
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Sprout Waldron & Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Edward Maurer Co.,
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, CONCRETE
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, ICE MAKING
York Mfg. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, MINING
Ingersoll Rand Co.,
American Trading Co.

MACHINERY, PAPER MAKING
Bagley & Sewall,
E. D. Jones & Sons Co.,
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co.

MACHINERY, REFRIGERATING
York Manufacturing Co.,
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, RICE
Engelberg Huller Co.,
American Trading Co.

MACHINERY, TEXTILE
Baron & Hegarth, (Moulds & Reed)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Chas. Cain's Son & Greenwood,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Grepson & Houk (Cotton, Silk, Wool)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Geo. Keighley, Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Asa Lees & Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Lupton Bros. Ltd., (Accessories, Cott. Mill)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
J. H. Riley & Co., Ltd. (Bleacher, Dyer, Finisher)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

MACHINERY, TOBACCO
American Machine & Foundry Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
United Cigarette Machine Co.,
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, MISCELLANEOUS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, WOODWORKING
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
49 Canton Road
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Gillette Mfg. Co.,
Hector Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.

MEDICINES
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Merian, 11 Av. Edward VII
Dr. D. Jayne & Son
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

MICROSCOPES
American Drug Co.,
42 Nanking Road
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

MILK, TINNED
Bear Brand,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.

MOTOR CARS
Humber, Ltd.,
Scott Harding & Co.
Ford Cars & Trucks
Hudson Super-Six
Essex
Dodge & Seymour

MOTOR CAR SUPPLIES
Klaxon Horns,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.

MOTORCYCLES & ACCESSORIES
Excelsior Motorcycle Co.,
American Trading Co.

MOTOR TRUCKS
Bethlehem Trucks,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc. (Far Eastern Distributors)
Kissel—T. E. M. A.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Estey Organ Co.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

NOVELTIES
Maison de Nouveautes, 58 N. Szechuen Rd.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT
Library Bureau,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
Shaw-Walker Steel Files,
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 4a, Kiangse Rd.
Y. & E. Filing Systems
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd
Macey & Co.,
United States Steel Furniture Co.,
American Trading Co.
Art Metal Steel Furniture,
Burroughs Adding Machines,
Oliver Typewriters,
Nonco Duplicators & Copiers,
Reliable Safe & Lock Co.,
Victor Safe & Lock Co.,
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes,
Easton Pencil Sharpeners,
Venus Pencils,
Carbonum Ribbons & Carbons,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd
Remington Typewriters
Remington Ribbons & Carbon Paper,
Steel Equipment Co.,
A. B. Dick Mimeograph Co.,
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Chicago Mirror & Art Glass Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

OPTICAL GOODS
American Optical Co.,
National Optical Co., 49 Nanking Rd.
Standard Optical Co.,
Technical Supply Co., 11c Nanking Rd.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.
Acme White Lead & Color Works,
Willits & Patterson
Boston Varn. Co., (Kyanize)
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Chas. H. Brown Paint Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Certain-teed Products Corporation
Truscon Laboratories,
American Trading Co.
Velvaline—T. E. M. A.

PAPER
Edison-Dick Impression Paper,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Impression and Manifold Papers
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Maurice O'Meara Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Typewriter & Nonco Paper,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Road.
E. Dieden & Co., Ltd.

PENS & PENCILS
Moore's Fountain Pens,
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.,
American Trading Co.

PERFUMERY
Maison de Parfumerie
49 Nanking Road
Viaolia Co., Ltd., Paris & London
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLIES
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Hector Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.

PHOTO SUPPLIES
Rexo Cameras,
Burke & James
American Trading Co.

PHOTOGRAPHERS
Lai Chong, 1859 W. Szechuen Rd.

PIECE GOODS
Catlin & Co., New York.
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Persian Commercial Co.

PRESSBOARD & INSULATING PAPER
Diamond State Fibre Co.
American Trading Co.

PRINTING SUPPLIES
Shanghai Press, Ltd.

PROJECTION LANTERNS
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Novette, Inc.
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

PULLEYS
The Chinese S. K. F. Co., Ltd.

PUMPING MACHINERY
W. H. Allen Son & Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Gwynne's Ltd., London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

RAILWAY MATERIALS
American Spike Co.
Products Corporation of America
14 Peking Road, Shanghai
Liberty Steel Products Co.,
New York.
P. S. Ericsson Shanghai Manager
Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.
Ramapo Iron Works,
American Trading Co.

REFRIGERATORS
White Frost Refrigerator Co.,
American Trading Co.

ROOFING MATERIALS
I. B. C. and Pagoda Roofings
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Carey Roofings,
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Weather-Cowpe | Certain-teed Products Corp
Roost Roofings
American Trading Co.

ROPE, STEEL
R.S. Newall & Son
Scott Harding & Co.

SAFES LOCKS & STR. RM. DOORS
Mosler Safe Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Safe-Cabinet Co.
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 4a, Kiangse Rd.
York Safe & Lock Co.
Dodge & Seymour
I. & E. Record Safes
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Reliable Safes & Locks
Victor Safes & Locks,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd
Herring Hall Marvin Safe Co.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

SANITARY FITTINGS
Trenton Potteries Co.
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.

SHIPPING LINES
Ss "Shunsales" & "Manila"
Jardine Transports Co.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
O. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.
Apear Lines
Eastern & Australia S. S. Co., Ltd.
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

SKYLIGHTS
David Lupton Sons Co.
American Trading Co.

SOAP
Lever Bros., Ltd.
Vinolia Co., Ltd., Paris & London
Benjamin Brooke & Co., England
Hodgson & Simpson, Ltd.
R. S. Hudson, Ltd., England
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd

STATIONERY
Crown Ribbon & Carbon Mfg. Co.
Waiting Paper Co., (Pine Blotters)
Chinese American Publishing Co.,
Maison de Nouveautes, 58 N. Szechuen Rd.

STEEL PRODUCTS
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of
San Francisco, Cal.,
Shanghai Branch
United Six to Steel Products Co.

STEEL STRUCTURAL
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of
San Francisco, Cal.,
Shanghai Branch
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

STEEL WINDOWS & DOORS
J. G. Wilson Corporation
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

STERILIZERS
American Sterilizer Co.
American Trading Co.

STOVES-HEATING & COOKING
Southard-Robertson Co.
Mustard & Co.
D. Moore & Co.,
American Trading Co.

SUGAR OF MILK
National Milk Sugar Co.
American Trading Co.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road

SURVEYING & DRAFTING INST.
Wm. Ainsworth & Sons Co.
Technical Supply Co., 11c Nanking Rd.

TAILORS
Tung Sung, 1232 Nanking Rd.

TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH APP.
Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Federal Telephone & Telegraph Co.
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Haley Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd. London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Stromberg Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

TILES
The Mosaic Tile Co.
American Trading Co.

TOILET REQUISITES
Maison de Parfumerie
49 Nanking Road
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Durham Duplex Razor Co.
Lanman & Kemp (Florida Water)
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Vinolia Co., Ltd., Paris & London
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.
Gillette Razors & Blades
Ponds Vanishing Cream
Ponds Extract
Ponds Cold Cream
Dodge & Seymour

TOOLS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

TRUCKS, ELEVATING
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Underwood Typewriter Co.,
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 4a, Kiangse Rd
Oliver Typewriters
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Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Fox Baby Portable
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Miller Tires
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N.B. Names of local agents and branches are shown in italics, the agencies they hold in bold type.

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America's Biggest Men 'Nice Chaps' Opines Hero Of Pachendael, From Vantage Point Behind Astor Desk

HARRY BELL EX-ARMY MAN, TELLS TALES OF CELEBRITIES

Displays Card Of Thanks Received From Lamont; Praises Kellogg

BOTH WERE RETICENT

Appreciate Value Of Advertising, But Want None When Recreating

Three or four doctors got through picking bits of shrapnel out of his system and called the job good.

"You can go home now and sell Liberty Bonds for the duration of the war," they consoled him.

And so Harry Bell, lanky American, enlisted as a Canadian gunner in the Eighteen Pounders' Field Artillery, went back from Pachendael and hobbled through Idaho on crutches, telling the miners why they ought to back up the Allies to the last ounce of gold dust in their pokes.

Norman Westwood, who had also crossed the northern border of America to cast his lot with the Canadian forces before the United States entered the war, met Bell in France; and, it so happened, they returned to America together on the Empress of Asia, which was the first ship in the transport service to take a contingent of Canadian forces back to their recruiting stations by way of the Panama Canal and the Pacific Ocean.

COME TO CHINA

Then the scene shifted to China, with Bell and Westwood both employed as "Greeters" in Shanghai's leading hotels. Bell was assuring celebrities at the Astor House that no finer hostelry was to be found in the Far East, while Westwood was engaged in similar missionary work at the Palace.

And, be it known, neither one of them lost a single lesson they learned when they were at the front. There was neither arrogance nor humility in their approach to a customer.

"Some of 'em, mostly the big ones, try to 'sneak in'", confessed Bell, just before he started for Harbin a few days ago. "But when they discover that we want to treat them like human beings they thaw right out.

"Take Mr. Kellogg, for instance. He is as nice a chap as you could find in a day's walk. But he was afraid of publicity and I would never have known him if I hadn't recognised that 'Corn Flakes' signature."

Thomas W. Lamont, who came out to the East to look into the financial situation for his associates in the House of Morgan and other great American money interests, is probably the most famous man he ever registered, Bell believes.

"And there is nothing 'up-stage' about him either," the hotel man said.

HAIL MR. LAMONT

That his assertion is well founded is amply evidenced by the fact that Mr. Lamont, on his departure from the Astor, wrote upon his personal card, this note:

"To Harry Bell, Esq., With hearty thanks for his kind thoughts and courtesy."

And:

Before writing the inscription the millionaire carefully crossed out the "Mr." that was engraved on the card, letting the signature remain, with all of its personal import, "Thomas William Lamont."

"These men who are in the biggest business in the world are queer in some ways," Bell confessed. "They know the value of advertising and do not hesitate to use it in a personal sense when they have their products in mind; but when they are are out on their own—for individual recreation—they are the most reticent class we have to deal with.

"Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Lamont are two examples of what I mean. Neither one of them would let you know who he was or what his financial connections were if you did not discover it by accident.

"And they are not exceptions. I do not claim the varied experience of the hotel man who has followed the business for a lifetime; but I have met enough celebrities to know that the bigger the man, the easier he is to satisfy."

He "Knew Them When!"

Harry Bell, here pictured, co unts among his most cherished possessions the card (also pictured) inscribed to him recently—while he was employed at the Astor Hou se Hotel—by Thomas W. Lamont, the famous American financier.

"There was nothing 'up-stage' about him," says Mr. Bell, who is now connected with the Tobacco P roducts Company of China.

BRITISH FEAR END OF TRADE TREATY

Geddes Asked To Make Representation On Jones Bill Calling For Abrogation

SHIPPING BOARD FOR BILL

Rushed Through With Idea Of Building Up Of American Merchant Marine

London, June 14.—Premier Lloyd George has informed the House of Commons that the Government has sent representations to the Ambassador at Washington concerning the effect of the Jones bill on British mercantile marine.

The Government, said the Premier, is inquiring into the question of the export of wheat from Argentina. He expressed the belief that shipments now could be resumed.

Washington, July 14.—No statement was obtainable tonight at the British Embassy relative to the London report that Premier Lloyd had informed the House of Commons he has sent representations to Ambassador Geddes concerning the effect of the Jones Merchant Marine bill on British shipping.

This is the measure for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine which was passed through Congress on the closing day of its session, June 5th, and which was rushed to the White House in time to be approved by President Wilson by 4 o'clock that afternoon, the hour of adjournment. The bill contains a provision which directs the President within ninety days after the passage of the bill, to serve notice of abrogation upon every country with which we have a treaty that prevents the United States from imposing discriminatory duties or tonnage taxes. We have about twenty such treaties, including one with Great Britain. Most of these require a year's notice of intention to abrogate.

Senator Jones, who is still in Washington, said tonight that the bill had the support of the Shipping Board, of Secretary of the Interior Payne and that its final form was approved by strong votes in both houses.

"The bill provides," said Senator Jones, "that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall allow preferential import and export rates only when the goods involved are carried on American ships, if available. This was a great factor in building up the German merchant marine. Other nations have used this idea successfully. We propose to do so now."

GLAD HE KILLED ESSAD

Murderer Says He Acted "for Albania"—Victim's Heavy War Losses

Paris, June 14.—Examination today of the body of Essad Pasha, former Provisional President of Albania, and head of the Albanian delegation here, who was shot and killed yesterday by an Albanian student, revealed the fact that death was instantaneous.

The examination was made by Dr. Paul, official physician of the City of Paris, who found that both bullets had entered the chest, one perforating the right lung and the other striking the heart.

Essad Pasha's wife left Constantinople for Paris last week, and was expected to arrive today. Attorney General Theodore Lescouve personally examined the young Albanian student, Rustem Aveni, this morning. The latter declared: "I acted voluntarily and feel no regret. I have killed for Albania."

A few minutes before his assassination Essad Pasha gave to the representative of the Temps a long document signed "Essad President of the Albanian Government," reciting his part in the war as "recognised head of an allied country."

He was in Saloniki when the armistic with Bulgaria took place, having gone there on a French warship, attended by two representative of the French Foreign Office.

"On the same day the armistice was signed with the Bulgarians the French Minister of Foreign Affairs recalled his representatives," says the document, "and made it known to me that I would not be permitted to return to Albania as long as the Peace Conference had not decided the fate of my country."

Essad estimated his property losses during the war at 10,000,000 francs, and complained bitterly of wrongs which he said had been committed against him.

The so-called press bureau of the Albanian Government has issued a statement affirming "that Essad had no official capacity, and that the chief of the Albanian delegation is Mehmed Bey Konitza."

Geneva, June 14.—The assassination of Essad Pasha in Paris Sunday recalls that when he was in Geneva some months ago he predicted he would meet a violent death.

"I want to die a soldier's death," Essad declared, "fighting at the head of my Albanian Army. There have been several plots against my life, however, and perhaps finally an assassin will succeed."

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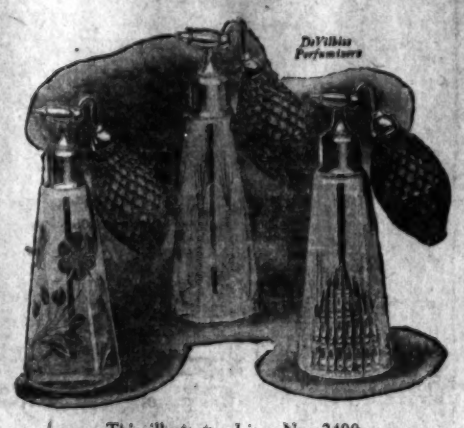

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WIRELESS STATION OF ANCIENT ROME

Island Of Capri Believed To Have Been Receiving Point For Emperors

MAY HAVE USED MIRRORS

News Of The Senate Journal Perhaps Was Relayed From The Palatine

New York, June 15.—Capri, an island of Italy, twenty miles south of Naples, may have been an imperial wireless station of ancient Rome. The Emperors Augustus and Tiberius erected villas, baths and aqueducts there, and it became their favorite resort. With its steep and nearly inaccessible mountains, it was the ideal location for the Roman Emperors when on their vacations from the arduous duties of state to keep in constant communication with Rome. In fact, many of the Roman Emperors directed the affairs of the Government from Capri.

"Wireless telegraphy is new; wireless communication is as old as Biblical times."

With this statement the National Geographic Society quotes from a communication by John A. Kingman, who sets forth the interesting theory that the island of Capri was the wireless station of Rome.

"We know that the ancients signaled in various ways and over long distances," he says. "They signaled by beacon fires, by beacon smoke, by pigeons, by flags, and by shouting from one sentinel to another.

"Lighthouses are as old as the earliest chapters of the Bible. Beacon fires and beacon smoke were commonly used by the early Greeks, and there was no reason why the more practical Roman should not have employed improved methods, such as heliographing.

"We do know that at the siege of Syracuse by Marcellus mirrors were employed by Archimedes; and though we may doubt the burning of vessels from shore by mirrors, as stated of that occasion, we can appreciate the blinding effect of many mirrors on the eyes of the navigators of the attacking vessels. That is what probably happened during that conflict. At any rate, it shows that the great Archimedes, at least, had found some use for mirrors other than the usual one.

"In imperial times the Romans had mirrors large enough to reflect the entire person; they even had mirrors of glass backed with tin instead of quicksilver.

"Signaling was certainly a common military practice among the ancients, and ancient writers, such as Virgil, Aeschylus and Herodotus, frequently alluded to it.

"An interesting case of long-distance signaling by relaying is mentioned by Herodotus, in which it appears that certain tidings were sent to Xerxes in Asia by means of a line of Beacon fires arranged through the Greek islands.

"The ancients went further than simply announcing some prearranged message; they had codes and sent long messages. The Greeks signaled on one occasion 100 miles at one jump. This was from Mount Chigri, 1,698 feet, to Mount Athos, 6,500 feet.

"Gallup's Handbook of Military Signaling states that 'under favorable conditions the distance to which messages may be sent and received is only limited by the curvature of the earth'; also, that 'square mirrors' are better than round ones only because they contain about one-quarter more reflecting surface for the same packing case. Round mirrors are used now. Mirror signals have been seen with the unassisted eye at distances of 100 miles.

"The reasonableness of the Capri 'wireless' station theory tempts one to speculate as to how much signaling was done and how it was done. It will be remembered that Tiberius, the unpopular successor of Augustus, spent eleven years of his reign on Capri, and, without coming to Rome, directed most successfully the affairs of the vast empire. He even foiled the conspiracy of his trusted minister, Sejanus, who was supposed to have general charge of affairs after Tiberius retired to the island.

"Though Tiberius went to Capri an old man, he was the actual ruler—Emperor, in fact—and his heavy hand was felt all over the empire until the very end. With regular news bulletins and reports, received daily if need be, containing confidential information, he would be able to issue instructions and manage affairs as thoroughly as if he were in Rome.

"Possibly the Public Acta (Senate Journal) and the Diurna Acta (authorised news) were sent to Capri by signal instead of by messenger. We can conceive that such a system, organised most likely under Augustus, must have operated very smoothly after some years of experience and practice. I hasard the theory of mirrors because of its simplicity and convincing character. Signaling by beacon seems too primitive for the wonderful civilisation of the empire. Of course, at night-time beacon fires would have to be employed; mirror signaling was a fair-weather method.

"The distance between Rome and Capri is 130 miles—too long for direct signaling; but if we look along the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea we find numerous mountains affording points where the signals could be relayed. The frequency of the relaying would depend on the conditions. The highest point on Capri is Monte Solaro, 1,980 feet. Signals were probably not sent from here, but from the eastern headland. The Pharos was about 1,000 feet above sea level. A line drawn from the Pharos to Monte Circeo, on the Campanian coast, just grazes the Island of Ischia, but the line of sight would be well above the island, as the summit of Circeo is 1,775 feet.

"A suggested line of stations with no range more than 44 miles long is submitted to those of a speculative turn of mind. Rome to Monte Cavo, in the Alban Mountains, 18 miles; thence to Monte Circeo, 39 miles; thence to Monte Massico, 44 miles; thence to Capri, 44 miles. A Pompeian fresco of quite recent discovery shows Monte Cavo as being very conspicuous when viewed from the Palatine Hill. The clear summit is boldly visible. Perhaps the Palatine Hill was the 'sending' station in Rome."

Ostend Brought To New York

Owing to the strict regulations imposed at the bathing beaches near New York, a group of girls from the metropolitan city have decided to adopt the foreign idea. They have their own bath houses at Coney Island, which they roll to the sea and they take a dip.

THE COMING NOVELIST

His Equipment It Is Predicted, Will Include Scientific Knowledge

A sculptor must know anatomy, and the more of an anatomist he is the better sculptor he becomes. The psychologist nowadays is no longer a sort of specialised metaphysician, but must qualify as a physician. Similarly it may soon be demanded that the novelist who presents the human drama must have the expert knowledge of the trained psychologist, neurologist, and physician or we shall not accept him seriously.

Entertainers of the tired business man and the frivolous woman, no doubt, will continue at the same old stand handing on the regular wares. But there is to be some sort of serious literature, of course, and that it is not to be affected by twentieth century science is scarcely to be supposed.

An instance of this new sort of thing is at hand, a novel, "Peter Middleton," written by a New York specialist on nervous diseases, Dr. Henry K. Marks. The book is highly recommended, but what concerns us is that it represents a departure that was bound to be made and is bound to continue.

We shall have aspirants after literary honors do more than take the English courses at Harvard or seek practical experience as police reporters. We shall have them attending clinics and going through medical schools, studying nerves and diseases, physical and mental, in order to be able to speak authoritatively of human emotions and passions.

We once had a physician, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who wrote a novel nobody but a physician could have written, "Elsie Venner." But Holmes did not persist as novelist, and brides, medical science, and experimental psychology were primitive in his day. What we may look forward to, however, is some man writing novels with a knowledge and proficiency such as were William James's. Or suppose Henry James to his literary faculty could have united the knowledge that his brother William had!

If literature in the future is to have any serious import, it will have to take this road. All that intuition and observation unaided can do, has been done, as Ibsen, Tolstoi, and Balzac attest. Their successor will wield the scalpel, use the microscope, and give us true realism. If literature cannot avail itself of science, it can have no future, as a serious matter. Literature and science are not mutually exclusive. If literature is composed of imagination and observation, science is no more than extended and methodic observation and employs imagination of the highest order.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

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CHARLES PLEADS POVERTY

Ex-Emperor Says He Can't Afford to Live in Switzerland

Geneva, June 14.—Ex-Emperor Charles, who has just asked the Entente Governments to allow him to go to Hungary and live privately on his estates there because the exchange situation is such that he cannot afford to live in Switzerland, is really short of money.

The statement is made on good authority that more than a year ago Charles, who brought to Switzerland with him valuable jewels, some belonging to himself and some to the Crown, asked the British Government to advance him money on the security of these jewels, alleging that, as it was the British Government which had brought him to Switzerland, the British were morally bound to finance him. The British Government returned the answer that it was not a pawnbroker.

Charles then applied to the Vatican and Spain for advances of money, and it is rumored that many of his jewels are now in Spain and Rome.

In well-informed circles here it is believed that the ex-Emperor's request to be allowed to go to Hungary is only the first step toward an attempt to resume the Crown of St. Stephen, for Hungary's monarchistic proclivities are one of the many causes of anxiety in Europe today.

That Charles finds it difficult to make ends meet in Switzerland is easily credited, when the low value of Austrian currency and the style in which he lives are considered; but it is remarked that he need not live in a stately castle at a very high rent, especially as thousands of his former subjects are being kept from starving mainly by American and British charity.

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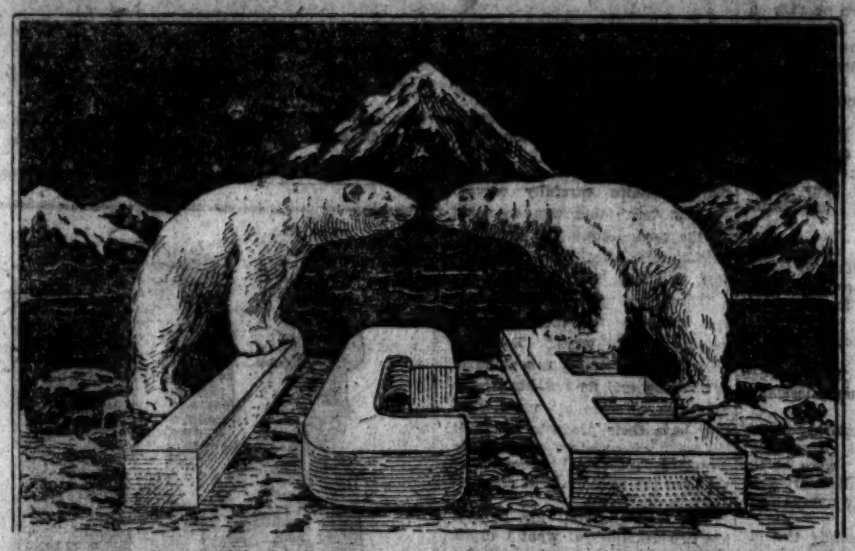

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CAN'T END SOVIET, KRASSIN ASSERTS

Entente's Efforts To Do So Have Only Strengthened It, He Tells Interviewer

AND BROUGHT ABOUT UNITY

Bourgeois And Intellectuals Won To Red Regime By Aggression Of Poland

BY EDWIN L. JAMES

Paris, June 15.—That the policy of the Allies in waging war on the Bolsheviki has been a large factor in maintaining the Soviet regime is the declaration made by Krassin, the Moscow Envoy in London, in an interview published this afternoon by the Liberate. The Liberate's correspondent says he met Krassin through a mutual friend and discussed pending questions between Russia and the Entente nations.

He says that Krassin forbade him to publish his declarations on the ground that Premier Lloyd George had exacted a promise from him of no interviews. The correspondent declares he believes his duty to his readers is greater than his duty to maintain Krassin's promise and so he will reproduce the Russian's ideas in a series of articles, the first of which is published today.

"It was a great mistake on the part of the Entente," Krassin is quoted as saying, "to believe that we could be crushed by armed force. Each military blow struck against us permitted us to remedy the defects of our governmental machine."

DEFEATS BRING UNITY

"It has been believed in Europe that uprisings would follow defeats of the Red armies," remarked the correspondent. "That is a profound error," commented Krassin. "There have been here and there moments of disorder, but our defeats were never the cause. I will explain that. At the beginning, after our revolution, our military situation was desperate. We were attacked and you remember we proposed amicable settlements by intermediary of the Scandinavian countries. That failing, we appealed to the working classes. Even among us there were many persons who doubted the success of this appeal. However, the workers of Moscow, of Petrograd and of other cities came flocking to us full of enthusiasm. They constitute the body of our present day solidarity, of which I advise you not to doubt.

"Another example — certain peasants were discontented with us for various reasons. In the first place the peasant is not a Communist. One must be as utopian as the Social Revolutionaries to believe that. Even at this moment they do not like the Soviet regime. Remember that last Spring the troops of Denikin were marching ahead. They had taken from us all the rich wheat fields. There remained for us only several provinces, Tambov, Penza, Voroneje, Kursk, Saratov and Simbyrisk from which we could get wheat and horses.

HAD TO FIGHT

"The result was that the terrible effort we were forced to make bore heavily upon the peasants in certain districts. But we had no choice. We had to fight. The discontent of these peasants was such that in some quarters they offered armed resistance. But there again the Entente saved us. As Denikin advanced the peasant saw that his behavior towards him was a hundred times worse than ours. In our requisitioning we took from the rich peasants all the wheat they did not need. We took fifty percent from peasants in moderate circumstances. We took nothing from poor peasants. The officers of Denikin took everything, beating peasants and even their women. They submitted them to humiliations of a moral order when they did not burn their villages. Thus for example, throughout the Urals the peasants flocked to us in thousands, abandoning Denikin's ranks. When news of these methods spread among the peasants they changed their attitude entirely. They did not become Communists but came to the conclusion that among all possible governments ours was after all the best for them. We guaranteed them against the return of the old land proprietors. I assure you that at the present time the peasants not only accept us, but they love us, and they is a source of great power. They feel that they amount to something in our state. For instance our president, Kalenine, is a peasant of the Province of Twerska who continues to own his own piece of land and returns to it frequently. It is the peasants who now enable us to resist Poland, and who will enable us to resist Poland as long as necessary.

ENTENTE'S GREAT SERVICE

"That brings to me the third great service that the Entente has rendered us. It is bringing to our aid a great part of the former bourgeois and intellectuals. In permitting Poland to start against us an entirely useless war, the Entente persuaded a great number of our former adversaries to rally to us. This factory manager, this General, that engineer, began to see that we were actually the only force in Russia able to resist the foreign assailants. If Poland fights long enough you will see every one in Russia united with us."

"But how about your reverses on the Ukranian front?" Krassin was asked.

"Fine business," he answered. "Who ever saw Russians ready at a given moment? We always begin by getting beaten. Then, as soon as we have learned our lesson, we come back in marvelous style. Poland has not been sincere with us. We have proposed peace on several occasions. Her Nationalist Government pretended it wished to negotiate, but all the while was preparing the offensive ordained by the Entente."

"But the Poles maintain it is the Russians who lack sincerity," the interviewer remarked.

"That is untrue, affirmed Krassin. "What do you think we ask of Poland? We are delighted at her independence, for which the Polish people fought so long and so heroically. Even if we are fighting her we do not wish at all to destroy Poland. However, Poland under one pretext or another wishes to continue the war. At present it is a question of the Ukraine. However, from December of last year up to March of this year we were proposing peace to Poland, and we would have accepted a proposition for the withdrawal of both armies from the Ukraine and for a plebiscite.

"Then there was the story of Borisor, which shows in tangible manner the bad faith of the Polish Government. It demanded that the peace pourparlers take place at Borisor. It did not wish any armistice except at the spot where peace was to be discussed. Borisov was the most vulnerable spot on the Polish front and at this time the Poles were preparing their offensive against Kiev. We proposed all sorts of places for meeting but they refused. They would go only to Borisov. We refused.

"Above all we continue to wish for peace, for continuation of war hinders our economic recovery. We can with our present resources keep up the war for years without being beaten, but that will increase the burden of privations which we have so long borne. That is all the Entente accomplishes in throwing the Poles against us. For that country were it not for the aid of the manufacturers of munitions and arms would not think of fighting us on its own resources. But despite our privations the Entente obtains a result which is only negative—it reconciles with us a great part of our former adversaries in Russia.

"On the other hand the people of other nations, and especially France, deceive themselves in believing that we wish to carry on propaganda in other countries. There are men among us who believed that Soviet Russia could endure only through a world revolution. The events of the last few years have clearly proven that the Soviet regime can endure in the midst of a world of capitalist Governments. We now accept this state of things and our engagements with foreign states are sacred."

Tomorrow the Liberte will publish an interview with Krassin upon the subject of Russia's foreign debt.

New Mexican President Takes Office

E. Adolfo de la Huerta.

E. Adolfo de La Huerta, who was sworn in recently as President of Mexico. Thirty thousand Mexican troops paraded through Mexico City in honor of the inauguration. President de La Huerta was Governor of Sonora, the first Mexican State to rebel against the Carranza regime.

Art Embargo A Boomerang

France Suffers By Attempt To Keep Treasures From Americans

Paris, June 5.—With the decision of the French Parliament to forbid the exportation of works of art, one more door is closed to the millionaire art collector of America.

Italy has already placed a strict ban on the exportation of her treasures. Only recently the Princess de Bourbon was arrested at the Franco-Italian border for attempting to bring into France a valuable work of art destined for the French Pretender's home at Paris.

France now proposes the same embargo, placing a prohibitive tax of 50 percent on objects valued at $20,000 and under and of 100 percent afterward.

FORCED TO CLOSE SHOPS

The object of the prohibition, which Parisian art dealers say will cause them to close their doors, because their largest business is done with America, is to stop the continual deportation from France of valuable painting and sculpture, which, Frenchmen say, ought to remain in France.

As an argument to back up his contention, Senator Edouard Herriot, father of the measure, stated that despite the fact that Rodin was a Frenchman and did most of his work at his home near Paris, the French nation possesses only a few of his best works, the majority, including "The Thinker," having been purchased by the city of Copenhagen.

"American millionaries have impoverished France of her really great art treasures," declared M. Herriot, in an impassioned speech, "and every Frenchman ought to shudder with shame to think that the product of our nation's negious is gloritying homes of wealthy collectors in other countries.

"They have taken our finest and best and left us only a few masterpieces surrounded with the potboilers they refused to buy."

The law is, on the other hand, condemned as a blow to French culture.

A BLOW AT FRENCH ART

"The mission of France since the damn of history has been the dissemination of true culture throughout the world," said another Deputy. "Are we now to say to other nations: We forbid you to drink of the milk to our genius?" Are we, also to accept all the great things they can give us—the wonders of science and applied mechanics in which the American stands supreme—and give them nothing of ours in return?

"This law is a blow aimed at the very heart of French art. Why forbid the painter and the sculptor a market abroad when you do not close that market to the dressmaker or the wine maker? Each has equally to make money in order to live. And there is not sufficient money in France for all the output of French art."

As a consequence of these objections the law was slightly modified, and as it stands it forbids the exportation of works of art antedating 1830, and of the paintings of French artists who have been dead twenty years or longer.

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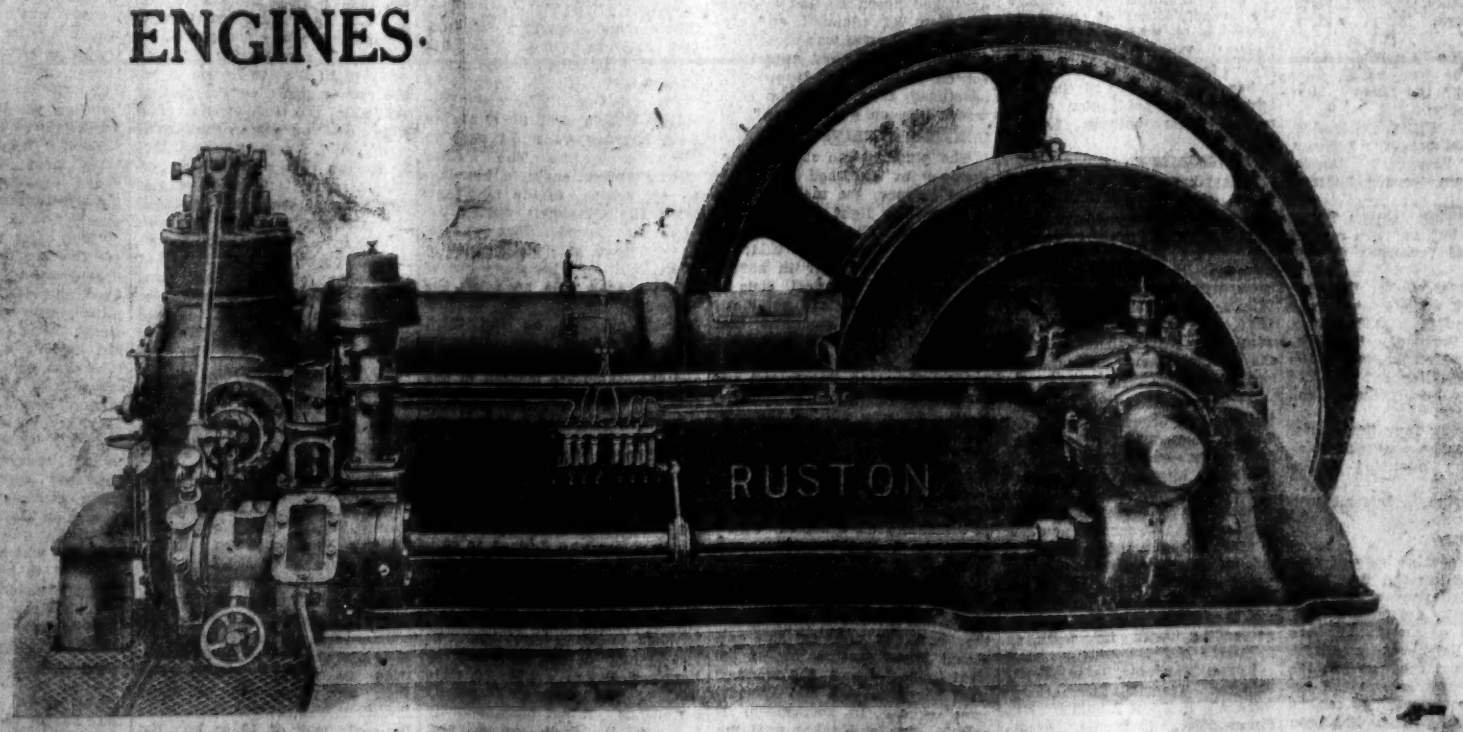

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WEATHER

Gales between Ike Bungo and Kii Channels. The Southern typhoon inclines towards Formosa and the Meiaco-Simas. Rough weather in the Formosa Strait. The wind is likely to back to N-E in squalls with showers.

DEATH

FAVACHO: On July 23, 1920, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, Antonio F. A. Favacho, 3 years of age, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Favacho. Bangkok, Hongkong and Macao papers please copy.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity. Festival of St. James. 8 a.m., Holy Communion, (also at Bubbling Well Chapel). 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 39; Lessons, Wisdom vi. 12-end, Philippians ii; Hymns 37, 169, 418, 344; Preacher, The Dean. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 41; Lessons Wisdom vii, 15-viii, 1, Acts xvi. 16-end; Hymns 448, 220, 281, 19; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins and Holy Communion, and Sermon; Psalm 34; Lessons Wisdom vi. 12-end, St. Mark i, 14-20; Hymns 418, 221, 320, 169; Preacher, The Sub-Dean. (No Evensong during the summer).

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. Lacy J. Moffett; Chant 71; Hymns 437, 380, 208, 410. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev John Darroch, Litt.D.; Chant 28; Hymns 352, 421, 550.

Shanghai Free Christian Church. (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. Milton F. Stauffer, B.D.; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. William Taylor.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Truth." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7:30, 9 a.m. At 5 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days at 6, 7, a.m.

League Of Nations' Work

Actual Accomplishments Since It Came Into Being Officially On January 10

(New York Times)

THE League of Nations came into being officially on Jan. 10, 1920.

At that time ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles were deposited at Paris, and the treaty, together with the covenant of the League, became effective. Obviously it would not be reasonable to expect the League to begin to function immediately as a fully developed organisation. A certain space of time must be allowed to assemble personnel, make and approve plans and set the machinery in operation.

What, then, has the League done to date? If on May 10 it had been in existence for four months, what has it done to show in the way of positive results? Has it really done anything? Here are the facts.

Membership as of March 20, 1920.

The following fifteen States are members as having signed and ratified the Treaty of Versailles:

Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire (Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India), Czecho-Slovakia, France, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Panama, Peru, Poland, Siam, Uruguay.

All of the thirteen States, neutral in the war, which were invited to join the League, have done so, namely:

Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Venezuela, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

The following eleven States have signed but not yet ratified the Treaty of Versailles (March 20):

United States, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Haiti, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Hedjaz, Honduras, Nicaragua, Portugal, Rumania.

China abstained from signing the Treaty of Versailles, but will join the League by ratifying the Austrian treaty.

The following four States, not mentioned in the covenant, have asked to be admitted to the League.

San Marino, Luxembourg, Iceland, Georgia.

THE COUNCIL

A small executive body of nine men representing the five great and four small powers and serving as a readily available conference ground of the nations has held four important meetings. In every instance, so far, the unanimity which is essential before any recommendation can be made to the powers has been attained.

The meetings were: Jan. 16, at Paris, organised the council and appointed the Sarre Basin Frontier Commission. Feb. 11, at London, accepted Switzerland's accession to the League, adopted the rules of procedure of the council, appointed the Sarre Basin Governing Commission and the High Commissioner for Danzig, accepted the obligation offered by the Polish treaty for the protection of minorities, approved plans for the organisation of the Permanent Court of International Justice, for freedom of communication and transit, and for the International Health Office, and summoned the International Financial Conference. March 13, at Paris, approved plans for sending a League Commission of Inquiry into Russia and took the first steps for the prevention of typhus in Poland. April 9, at Paris, answered the request of the Supreme Council that the League take a mandate for Armenia with the statement that it would assume a general oversight but not have the necessary force to administer the territory directly.

Members of the council left Paris for Rome May 12, for the next meeting. They will approve plans already drawn for the accession of new States, the convening of the assembly, the permanent Secretariat, the budget of the League (including the apportionment of that budget among the members, its audit, and the monetary unit in which it shall be collected), the constitution of the Permanent Armaments Commission, the appointment of an International Statistics Commission, the report on Freedom of Communications and Transit, the repatriation of ex-enemy prisoners in Siberia, reports on Central European relief and typhus in Poland, the Washington Labor Conference, and the registration and publication of all new treaties between League members.

THE ASSEMBLY

A meeting of three representatives of all members of the League, competent to discuss any matter affecting world peace and the final repository of moral authority in international relations, will be called by President Wilson and held sometime in 1920, the date to be announced within a short time. Already the agenda is being made ready.

THE SECRETARIAT

A permanent trained international staff chosen for special knowledge rather than for nationality and intrusted with gathering information, preparing plans and carrying our recommendations, has been organising during the past year and now has a staff of about 100 men. It is located temporarily in London pending the establishment of the League at its permanent seat, and it is divided into sections corresponding with its work, as follows:

Legal, Mandates, International Health, Transit, International Bureaus, Political Administrative Commission, Economic, Public Information and Financial.

INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

In a sense the long striven for world supreme court for the peaceful settlement of international disputes got its start, fittingly enough, as the first important business of the League, when at the council meeting of Feb. 11 an organising committee of twelve of the most famous jurists in the world was appointed, namely, Elihu Root of the United States, Akidzuki of Japan, Altamira of Spain,

(Continued on Page 18)

Battle Of The Peace Makers

New Light On Inside Facts Of Wilson's Dealings With The Allies In Paris—From An Associated Press Correspondent's Record

BY T. R. YBARRA

EVERYBODY who followed the daily reports of the meetings of the Peace Conference knows that it was not conspicuous for peacefulness. It was a Battle of Peace. The newspapers constantly recorded duels between President Wilson and his august colleagues, between the envoys of the victorious Allies and the sullen emissaries of beaten Germany, between representatives of little nations with big ambitions and those of big nations bent on reminding the little fellows of their littleness in world politics. Finally, it all became so bewildering that, when peace or something dubbed peace, was eventually arrived at, it is safe to say that scarcely anybody could have passed an examination dealing with the weary succession of quarrel and compromise which made up the history of the conference.

Now, however, it is all available in concise and chronological arrangement in "The Peace Conference Day by Day, A Presidential Pilgrimage Leading to the Discovery of Europe" (Brentano's), by Charles T. Thompson, who followed the deliberations of the conference from start to finish as special correspondent of the Associated Press. The author derived much of his information from Colonel E. M. House, with whom he was on excellent terms, and the Colonel contributes to the book an introductory letter commending Mr. Thompson's work in the highest terms. Throughout Mr. Thompson's pages Col. House's comments supply a thread for the narrative. In fact, one might be pardoned for calling the book a House-to-House canvass of the Peace Conference.

It shows from the very outset the battle waged between idealism, as conceived by Woodrow Wilson, and practical politics, as conceived by Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando. That this battle was to be the salient feature of the meeting of giants at Paris became apparent long before they took their places at the council table. Immediately after the arrival of President Wilson in France on December 13, 1918, Mr. Thompson foregathered with two leading British correspondents, whom he calls X and Y, who made it clear that trouble was brewing.

"As X had recently seen Lloyd George and Clemenceau," says the American writer, "with whom he is on terms of personal intimacy, he spoke informedly when he said that the landing of the President in Europe ushered in a battle royal. For such a contest, he made plain, the British Prime Minister and the French Premier had fully considered their course and were prepared for the encounter. They would stand together," with the added voice of the Italian Premier, in speaking for Europe in the tests about to open with this new arrival from America, who had made such a stir with his ideals of political philosophy. They had heard he had a determination of adamant, and once set upon a course was unyielding, even imperious and autocratic; yet, on an issue of endurance and insistence they felt they could match him on even terms."

CONTEST OUTLINED

The plans of the champions of Europe, as sketched by one of these Britons, are most interesting in the light of subsequent events. Of Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando he said:

"They are together in having certain very practical ends to accomplish. They are not idealists. But they recognise that Mr. Wilson is chiefly concerned in certain lofty ideals embodied in the Fourteen Points and the scheme of a League of Nations. Very well, why not let the man of ideals accomplish his ideals and the practical men accomplish the very practical ends they seek? That would be a fair exchange. After all, this is a game of diplomacy on a colossal scale; all games have their stakes; and in this case the stakes are practical ends matched against ideals. There will doubtless be sharp contention at the outset, but in the end the practical side will accept ideals just as far as the ideal side accept the practical ends Lloyd George and Clemenceau expect to accomplish. It will be give and take; quid pro quo; nothing yielded without adequate compensation."

Then began the conflict between the Covenant of the League of Nations, championed by Wilson, and the old-time Balance of Power, backed by Clemenceau. In this, Mr. Thompson points out, both sides eventually won, Wilson getting his Covenant and Clemenceau his alliance for mutual support against Germany. Then the secret treaties between European powers bobbed up, especially the Treaty of London concerning the eventual disposition of former territories of Austria-Hungary. Here idealists and practical politics clashed with a vengeance. Mr. Thompson tells about an interesting controversy betwen Colonel House and European representatives, regarding the Treaty of London, in these words:

"The Colonel privately discloses a remarkable incident in which he saved the United States from being committed to this particular secret treaty.

SECRET TREATIES CLASH

"The incident occurred at Versailles while the Allies were figuring out the terms of the armistice to be submitted to Austria. . . . Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Orlando, and Colonel House had been working on these armistice terms, which were to be sent to General Diaz, the Italian commander, for submission to the Austrian high command.

"In going over these terms the Colonel observed that the frontier between Italy and Austria, to which the Austrian troops were required to fall back, was quite a new frontier, running north of the Alps and including the Austrian Tyrol as lying within Italy. On inquiry, it was explained that this was the frontier laid down by the secret treaty between England, France and Italy, of which little or nothing had been known up to that time outside of the inner circles of European diplomacy.

"Colonel House at once took issue as to this frontier. He did not object to it as the line to which the Austrian troops should fall back, as that was of little consequence to him and was purely a military question. But he did definitely object to having this secret frontier serve as a commitment of the United States to a recognition of the secret treaty of London, or of this particular frontier designated in the secret treaty. It was therefore clearly understood that the frontier would go into the armistice terms merely as a military expedient. But it was not to serve in the slightest as a commitment of the United States, on this frontier on on the secret treaty."

It was not long before Wilson's popularity in Europe began to show cracks. The Italians, who had welcomed him on his visit to their land with tremendous enthusiasm, early began to show the signs of that change of feeling which eventually culminated in bitter hostility. The French people, too, began to cool, one of the reasons being the President's failure to proceed at once after his arrival in France upon a tour of inspection of the devastated regions. The general French attitude on this is well shown in Mr. Thompson's transcript of the remarks of Jules Cambon, one of the members of the French delegation to the Peace Conference. Cambon asked why Wilson had not visited these regions. It was explained to him that the President had not yet had the time.

"Not had time!" he exclaimed. "He has had time to go to London and to Rome. There has been time for banquets and entertainments."

Signs of the rift between President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing were not slow in becoming visible. The author calls attention, early in his day-by-day report, to the fact that, when the President visited the American headquarters at the Hotel Crillon he usually went in quest not of Lansing but of House—"as a rule he takes the elevator directly to Colonel House's quarters on the third floor, and seldom if ever stops on the main floor where Mr. Lansing and the others are located in the somewhat secluded elegance of the Crillon's mirrors and tapestries."

Additional testimony to the comparative importance in Paris of the Secretary of State and the Colonel comes out in Mr. Thompson's observation that "one of the Premiers who desired to confer with the President had the practical foresight of going first to Colonel House and arranging it."

When the conference began at last to hold official meetings the Fourteen Points got more rude jolts. "Open covenants openly arrived at" failed conspicuously to put in their appearance. Russia proved a stumbling block for idealist as well as practical politician. Lloyd George's "truce of God" with the Bolsheviki hovered on the horizon, only to vanish; so did the ill-starred Prinkipo project of President Wilson.

Glancing behind the scenes, Mr. Thompson quotes verbatim the following remarks of President Wilson in answer to Baron Sonnino of Italy:

"I venture to think that what is back of Baron Sonnino's suggestion (i.e., that the representatives of non-Bolshevist factions already in Paris be heard by the conference) is an antipathy to the Bolsheviki and a natural repulsion against their acts. I would observe, however, that by opposing the Bolsheviki by arms the cause of the Bolsheviki is being served by the Allies. They are being given a case. They can say to their followers that the imperialistic and capitalistic Governments are desirous of destroying Russia. They would represent the Allies as the advocates and supporters of reaction. If the Allies can make it appear that this is not true most of the moral influence of the Bolsheviki would break down, as their case would be gone. They could no longer allege that it was the purpose of the Allies and the United States to enslave the Russian people and to take charge of their affairs. It is therefore desirable that the Allies show that they are ready to hear the representative of any organised group in Russia, provided they are willing and ready to come to one place, to put all their cards on the table, and see if they cannot come to an understanding. I venture to think that such a line of action, if adopted, would bring about more reaction against the cause of the Bolsheviki than anything else the Allies could do."

The subsequent adoption of this Wilson idea was, says Mr. Thompson, a severe defeat for Clemenceau, who was averse to any dealings with the Bolsheviki whom he held to be criminals. As the old Tiger was leaving the council room after it had been decided to follow Wilson's lead, a French official, we are told, asked him how the discussion had come out. Clemenceau replied with one word:

"Battu" (beaten).

Mr. Thompson also reports this significant episode:

"Lloyd George talking with N today, said the President's proposal was after all the only thing open for the great powers to adopt. The Prime Minister described the scene in the council chamber leading up to the adoption of the President's plan. He said that the Danish minister Scavenius, had declared that a large expeditionary army would be needed at once to cope with the Bolshevists.

"'And who is to furnish this army?' asked Lloyd George.

"'Not a man from Australia will go to Russia,' answered the Australian Premier.

"'And will you furnish it?' he asked of Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada.

"'No, Canada would not sustain me in sending an army to Russia,' answered the Canadian premier.

"'Then will America send the army?' continued Lloyd George, turning to President Wilson and Secretary Lansing.

"Both of them shook their heads, and the President remarked decisively: 'I could not ask the American Congress and the American people to approve sending a large army into Russia.'

"'And so,' said Lloyd George, 'if that is the way you gentlemen feel it only remains for a British army to be sent to Russia, if we are to embark on the plan of subduing the Bolshevists. And what do you think Parliament would say if I rose to suggest that a British army was going to Russia after all these years of fighting our men have just been through? And what do you think our soldiers would say? And suppose Bonar Law, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, asked the House of Commons for the credits necessary to send such a military expedition to Russia. What would be the reply?'"

This speech of Lloyd George, says Mr. Thompson, turned the scale against an aggressive anti-Bolshevik policy and in favor of parleys.

WILSON WINS LEAGUE ISSUES

The author then traces the stormy history of the conference through the days of the adoption of the covenant of the League of Nations—a Napoleonic stroke on the part of Wilson, he calls this—the discussions about German colonies and about mandates. He tells how the European delegates tried to speed up matters to their own advantage while the President was back in America in the early part of 1919; how the Japanese delegates became insistent that Japan be recognised as racially equal to the Occidental nations. And he pays his respects thus to that distinguished item in the Fourteen Points, the freedom of the seas.

"Another inside chapter how disclosed is that the issue of the 'freedom of the seas' has been dropped, because the President feels that with all countries entering the League of Nations there will be no neutrals outside the League, and that for that reason there will be no need of guaranteeing the freedom of the seas to neutrals during times of war as the League itself would insure this freedom for all the world. This explanation is not entirely clear, but it appears to satisfy the President, who now regards the freedom of the seas as an issue which has been definitely removed from the field of controversy.

"This result will naturally be the source of great satisfaction to Lloyd George, for one of his most practical ends has been attained and the second of the fourteen points has quietly passed into innocuous desuetude."

An interesting point touched upon by Mr. Thompson, which is surprising in view of ideas generally held on the subject, is that the maximum of 100,000 men set for the German army was fixed not by Marshal Foch but by Lloyd George, who scaled down the Marshal's suggested maximum of 200,000 as too generous. And he tells this good story:

"When the military disarmament of Germany down to 100,000 men finally went through Balfour remarked:

"'Why, what will Germany do if she is attacked by Switzerland, Belgium or some other small powers?'

"To which General Bliss volunteered the reply: 'We will have to protect Germany by guaranteeing her neutrality as against Belgium and the rest.'"

Recording the discussions preceding the incorporation of the League of Nations covenant into the Peace Treaty the author recounts this little episode:

"When the delegates heard that the covenant was certainly to be added to the treaty, perhaps as an appendix, M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, is credited with a bon mot.

"'Don't make it an appendix,' he said, 'for you know Clemenceau is a doctor, and there will certainly be another operation.'"

Mr. Thompson then summarises what he calls "the decline and fall of the Fourteen Points."

"As to evacuation and restoration of France, Belgium and the other invaded countries," he writes, "the President's 'points' have been partially realised, though the evacuation would doubtless have been realised without the 'points.' The tenth point, for the 'autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary,' has been realised if this point meant the splitting of the Dual Monarchy into five remnants: Czecho-Slovakia, the new Hungary, the new Austria, parts of the new Jugo-Slavia and the new Rumania. The sixth and twelfth points, on Russia and Turkey, have not been realised, and probably cannot be; while the ninth point, on Italy, is clouded by the issue over the Adriatic and Fiume.

"Of the six points involving general principles four have disappeared entirely and the two others have dropped into a state of limbo. . . . The first interment was open diplomacy,' which, by the first of the Fourteen Points, 'shall always proceed openly and in the public view.' The impenetrable secrecy of the Supreme Council, the Council of Four, the League Commission, Economic Council and every other arm and agency of the Peace Conference indicates how far the diplomacy has 'proceeded openly and in the public view.'

"The exact date of the demise of the second point, on the 'Freedom of the Seas,' cannot be fixed, but it follows closely the initial conferences of the President with Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour at London, and the interview in The London Times, which the President 'O. K.'d,' giving assurance of 'Britain's peculiar position as an island empire.' This commitment to British sea-power, which is a necessary corollary to Britain's being conceded a 'peculiar position as an island empire,' was one of those quiet but inestimable services which Lord Northcliffe rendered to his country and the Prime Minister, who at that time was his close friend.

"The fourth point, for 'adequate guarantees, given and taken, that national armaments shall be reduced,' has been on a steady down grade throughout the Peace Conference owing to the powerful British naval and French military influences exerted on the Supreme Council. The most notable stage of its decline was when the Foch plan for the complete demilitarisation of Germany was adopted, without any reference to any reduction of armament, military or naval, by any other power. How far the League of Nations will ever succeed in disarming Europe is indicated by the fact that Leon Bourgeois, one of the chief powers of the League, is for an inter-

(Continued on Page 10)

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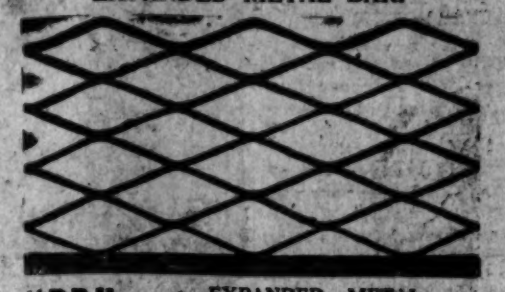

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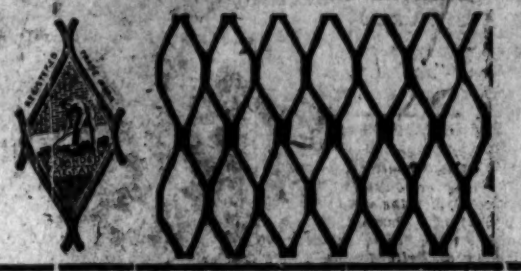

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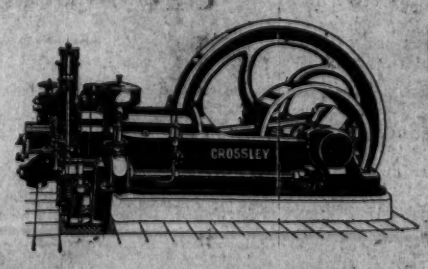

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SLIGHT CHANGE? HOW COME? WHAT'S THE IDEA?
UHV-ER
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Musical Matters

By R. B. HURRY, MUS.B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

In these days of competitions and prizes, I have a proposal to make. It is this: to hold a competition open to all song-writers throughout the world; every writer of a certain type of song —explained later in this article —to receive, out of the public funds, the sum of twenty dollars on condition that the winning songs are not published. In this way we should be getting our money back; for all the published songs you could buy at the music dealers would be more likely to be worth the money paid for them.

* * *

As it is now, very few people know how to get anything at all for their money. Not all of the many deliberately buy bad music; it is only that they don't know any better. We think we may be able to help.

When you buy a piece of music you are either getting something worthwhile, and worth remembering, or you are parting with your hard-earned dollars in a transaction in which the other party stands to do you to the extent of about four-hundred per-cent on his outlay.

* * *

You and I can forgive an uninformed person buying rubbishy instrumental music; but it is hard to forgive anyone buying an entirely worthless song. All he needs is the merest bit of wise warning. Let us proceed with the warning.

First, if you are buying a song, look at the words; that is nearly a safe rule, but not quite, as we shall see. If a composer has set worthless words his music cannot be of the sort that will interest you or anyone else. You say, What are worthless words? I had nearly replied that worthless words are words you can easily make up for yourself; but that might be discouraging to some reader with a pretty talent for verses. Let me explain a little.

* * *

I came across a song the other day by Roger Quilter—it is to be had at a local store, too—a setting of Tennyson's "Summer Night:"

Now sleeps the crimson petal,
now the white;
Nor waves the cypress in the
palace walk;
Nor winks the gold fin in the
porphyry font
The firefly wakens; waken thou
with me.
Now folds the lily all her sweetness up,
And slips within the bosom of the
lake:
So fold thyself, my dearest, thou,
and slip
Into my bosom and be lost in me.

A composer with an ear for those lines would scarcely give you a song entirely commonplace, and Quilter's music just breathes the aroma of the lines. For the singer, the main difficulty is to impregnate the words with just that atmosphere of poetry; To make clear the difference between the first "Now" and the subsequent "Nors," in the two nex lines, is not so easy as it looks to do without over-emphasis Then he has to get the accent on "thou" in the line: The firefly wakens; waken thou with me This has to be thought out, and incidentally, Quilter might have arranged the accent on "thou" a good deal better; but it is a good song. A mere "vocal" attempt to sing this without feeling the poetry will make nothing of it; that is why people do not rush to buy this kind of song. The example is one taken at random; a hundred others would have done as well.

* * *

We cannot attempt a definition of poetry and prose, (or "prosiness;") but we may take it that the everyday language we use is, in general prose, and but rarely poetry. If I under-rate the merits of any reader's conversation, I apologise.

* * *

May I test our everyday choice of words, and try them on the poem given, adding a rhyme?

The red rose closes, the white
shuts too;
The trees have ceased to wave
above;
The gold fish sleeps as fishes do
When night begins. Then waken
Love!

No music would save that from its smug complacency. The words are a bald lot out of a horticultural manual, with the fish thrown in. It has rhyme too—of a sort. Yet where is the picture Tennyson painted, scented with dreamy passion? The "facts" as we say, are the same. You may retort that "porphyry," "palace walk," and so on, make an easy way out of the commonplace, and are mere luxury of expression. I do not think so; I think it is like the taste for music; either you know poetry when you hear it, or you don't.

* * *

But many people who waste good dollars on work that costs but a few cents, and less brains, to produce, may be much more discriminating for a word of warning. Readers who want the song marked "Ninety thousand already sold" may stop here.

Let us get on with our "rhymed prose" of the last stanza—Quilter has omitted some middle couplets:

Just as the lily goes to sleep
Beneath the surface of the lake;
So in my arms I safe will keep
Thee folded there till thou
awake.

If you cannot smile in derision at this, for heavens sake get somebody else to buy your songs for you, sing them for you and, above all things, take a course of reading real poetry.

* * *

All good words do not excite good music, mostly because the composer has not the sense to know that he has to find a fitting garment for his words, not just a 'singable' tune. Besides, a lot of such composers ought to learn at least the elements of their business. With the writer of 'best sellers' we have already dealt, in my proposed prize competition.

* * *

We may recall one who presumably had no reasons, other than artistic reasons for writing, Lord Henry Somerset. Now Lord Henry Somerset set—that is not meant as a pun, though the setting is rather a joke—he set, I say, the words of another Lord, no doubt on the principle that birds of a feather sing songs together. He chose some lines in that half-morbid, half-passionate monologue of Alfred Lord Tennyson, "Maud." In the poem, the speaker has not loved Maud, but only her voice, until one day in church she lifted her eyes and "suddenly, sweetly, strangely blushed to find they were met by my own." Wildly he breaks into:

O let the solid ground
Not fail beneath my feet
Before my life has found
What some have found so sweet;
Then let come what come may,
What matter if I go mad,
I shall have had my day.
Let the sweet heavens endure....

And Lord Henry, does he go mad? Not a bit of it; he takes the "solid ground" in terms of solid suet-pudding and plods his way through a tune that is like a third-rate hymn for Lent. Not a pulse beats faster; not a drop of blood runs quicker in the veins of the noble composer. Lord Henry has 'had his day,' and I would speak no ill of him.

* * *

Sir Arthur Somervell has set a cycle of twelve songs from this same "Maud." Sir Arthur is not a Lord, but has been knighted for his services to music as one of H. M. Inspectors of Music in Schools. The range of the songs is sufficient to offer emotional scope to any singer with brains and a heart. Do I hear you say, "Whoever said a singer needed brains?" I admit it is not a common complaint against singers, this use of an organ other than the vocal ones. Somervell's setting of "O let the solid ground" does really 'let go,' and he follows with "Birds in the high hall garden" in which the picture swings along, and Tennyson's "Maud, Maud, Maud" sung by the rooks, (of all birds) sound like sheer music.

I apologise for sticking to Tennyson, and Sir Arthur Somervell does not need my praise, nor Quilter. They are just types of men who give you something for your money. I kept to Tennyson for this reason, that many of us belong to a generation that has decried him: we call him "Victorian," "fatalistic," "self-centered," "would-be philosophical," "half-fledged agnostic" and all sorts of things that are repugnant to the modern reader. No doubt "Call me early, mother dear" took a bit of living-down. But turn to the last dozen songs you bought—by Teixiera Della Macquelloz-Fuego—and that sort; look at the words and you will look for lines like "Now sleeps the crimson petal" almost in vain. At least, you realise that Tennyson wrote poetry.

* * *

What about all those songs you and I might write, since my prize-competition is not very likely to come off? We could give the public a dozen or so like this:

To me the night is sorrow
Without those eyes of thine;
Joy comes upon the morrow
When they upon me shine,
(When thou again art mine,) etc.

Besides this sort of Bachelor's Lament is the Cheerful Song, the Rose Song, the Song with "God" rushed into the last line, and so on. Almost any book of Familiar Quotations will do for the Cheerful Song:

Somewhere behind the clouds
A silver sun is showing.

A fact observed by crowds, who are poets without knowing: vide "Every cloud has a silver lining" etc. etc.

* * *

Writing these songs, we would give the tune to the left hand on the piano, so that the merest bungler could scarcely get off the rails. This would be a matter of a few minutes and a couple of sheets of music-paper. Then begins the real business. The publisher assures you he is half ruined already with foolhardy attempts to catch the public taste, with big press advertisements, and asks for a little something in advance to 'cover the abnormal cost of paper and printing.' With the H. C. L. this haggling with bland publishers is too one-sided for me, so you may do the songs yourself. This should be fairly easy with the tips given above: whether or not it will pay you, I am not prepared to promise. Someday, you see, the public may up, and expect as good value for its dollars when public may wake up, and expect as good value for its dollars when buying music as it does when getting itself ice creams or boot polish. When you complete your series, do not send them to me for a press puff unless accompanied by a cheque.

There are still two ways to get rich left to me: one is to write my own pot-boilers and puff them myself, and the other is to get something out of the pot for puffing other people's. Both are a bit uncertain, but if the H. C. L. gets higher, and the cheque (in advance) is big enough, I may think about it. I like to think of what my competition would save us, and what a lot might be made out of it at twenty dollars a song, guaranteed unfit for human consumption.

Topics In Brief

Mexico has had fifty-nine revolutions in sixty-three years, and needs another.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Mr. Colby might keep in mind the place where he hung his hat when he went in.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

"Everybody is interested in the Back of to the Farm movement," says a contemporary. They seem to be—at least, they seem to have their back to the farm.—*Houston Post.*

Mexico's Provisional President is "considered a remarkable tenor singer,' and he used also to be teller in a bank. This familiarity with notes will be useful to him when he begins to correspond with Mr. Wilson.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Judging from what we read in the papers, neither of the aspirants in the recent Michigan Senatorial race was particularly interested in the salary involved.—*Nashville South Lumberman.*

If the Literary Digest chose the four words most frequently printed in the newspapers of the United States and Canada in the last three months they would be: "Pay the teachers more."—*Saskatoon Star.*

The action of the New Jersey legislature in passing a bill to legalise the manufacture of beverages containing 3.50 percent alcohol may be the work of press-agents anxious to further the construction of bridges over the Delaware and Hudson.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Rus
TODAY							
Japan, Canada, U. S. A., & Europe, via U.S.A.	China			$12.30			
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	China	12.30	..	..	..	..	12.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
N'saki Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	China			$12.00			
TOMORROW							
Hongkong	Suiyang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Kokura Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	*Manila M.	..	15.00	..	..	..	14.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	do	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.30
Newchwang	Irene	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsintah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wenchow	Kwangchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kungping	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Kokura Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	15.50
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, July 27.							
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Tungchow	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Tungchow	13.30	..	..	..	..	13.30
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	15.50
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Newchwang	Kwangse	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Kwongsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wednesday, July 28.							
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sinkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	Kingsing	10.30	..	..	..	..	10.30
Thursday, July 29.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	8.00	..	..	..	..
Australia & New Zealand via Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	8.00	..	..	..	..
Saturday, July 31.							
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	Shuntien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Tean	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	E. of Asia	..	12.00	..	..	..	12.00

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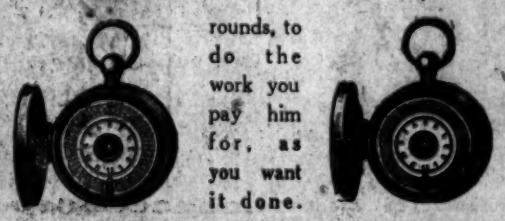

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League Of Nations' Work

(Continued from Page 16)

Bonilaqua of Brazil, Descamps of Belgium, Drago of the Argentine, Fadda of Italy, Fromageot of France, Fram of Norway, Loder of Holland, Phillimore of Great Britain, and Vesnitch of Jugo-Slavia. Pending their convening, a special committee of experts has brought together all the pertinent data and prepared a general scheme, so that it is hoped the final plans may be ready within a few months to present to the assembly.

LABOR CONFERENCE

It held its first session in Washington in October, 1919, and approved six draft conventions for the eight-hour day and the forty-eight hour week, the protection of women in industry by forbidding night work and allowing mothers six weeks off, with full aid, both before and after childbirth; for the protection of children in industry by accepting 14 years as the minimum age of employment and forbidding night work for those under 18, and for the restriction of unemployment by dissemination of information and the establishment of unemployment offices and insurance. Besides these are six recommendations seeking to make industry less dangerous to health and employment less precarious. All these decisions are purely recommendations to the various nations, without any authority except their own moral justice and binding only when written into law by each nation's voluntary acceptance.

The International Labor Office is now pretty fully organised, with Albert Thomas of France as Director General and a governing body of twenty-four representatives of Government, labor and capital in the most important industrial States. It has held several meetings, begun the assembling and publication of labor data covering the world and called another international conference to meet in Genoa in June on the subject of seamen's labor.

HEALTH OFFICE

Its function is to bring together in common association the various national and semi-official agencies seeking to improve the health, prevent disease and mitigate suffering throughout the world, is being organised now in London in conferences between representatives of the league of the Red Cross, the Office Internationale d'Hygiene Publique and others.

DISARMAMENT

The permanent commission called for in the covenant to draw up recommendations for the reduction of armaments, for the interchange of information on armaments and for the removal of private profit in armament manufacture, is to be constituted at the next Council meeting. The small States especially are insistent on this subject.

FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

A permanent commission has been set up to carry out the special duties prescribed in the peace treaties to assure freedom of transit, especially for the new States, on certain most vital rivers which have been internationalized, namely, the Rhine, Danube, Elbe, Neimen and Oder, and on certain railroads connecting different States. A world conference is soon to be called in order to work out plans for the greatest possible sharing in the great highways of nature and for the prevention of embittering discriminations between States.

MINORITIES

The League has definitely accepted the responsibility offered it by the special treaty with Poland to assure protection to racial, religious and linguistic minorities in that country and will shortly accept similar responsibilities in treaties with Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia. Already certain infractions of these treaties are being threatened, with the result that data is being collected in case action is needed.

MANDATES

With 13,000,000 natives of the former German colonies and possibly large blocks of the former Turkish Empire placed under the guarantee of the League, the special treaties defining the terms under which these territories are to be administered by more advanced nations have been drawn up and are ready for aproval. Also the Permanent Mandates Commission, which is to receive the annual reports of States accepting mandates and see to it that the terms are carried out, is outlined ready for appointment.

THE SAAR VALLEY

The vitally important coal district with 650,000 people is now being administered directly by a governing commission appointed by the League. This commission was appointed by the council Feb. 13, consisting of Rault of France, Alfred von Boch of Sarrelouis, Major Lambert of Belgium, Count de Moltke Hvitfeldt of Denmark and Waugh of Canada. It assumed its duties Feb. 20 with a proclamation to the people notifying them of their administration by the League and will continue in office until the plebiscite fifteen years hence decides the permanent fate of the district.

DANZIG

A vitally important seaport, German in character but essential to Poland as an outlet to the sea, has been created by the Treaty of Versailles as a free city under the protection of the League. It is being administered by Sir Reginald Tower as High Commissioner on behalf of the League. He has drawn up plans for a constituent assembly, called an election for this month, and laid plans for a permanent constitution.

FINANCIAL CONFERENCE

An international financial conference has been called by the council meeting of Feb. 11 and will be held Brussels in May. The invitations, together with a detailed questionnaire as to taxes, budgets, debts, export figures and the like, went out some time ago to all Governments, and it is expected that information and recommendations of the most important character will result.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON RUSSIA

The commission was authorized at the Feb. 1 council meeting. The personnel has been appointed, but there is some uncertainty as to its reception by the Soviet directors.

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL

It began publication in February with an issue containing the covenant, the minutes of the first court meeting, the documents of accession of five neutrals, and a report on the international labor conference. A special edition is being arranged for treaty publication.

THE BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE

A budget has been drawn up providing $600,000 for the organisation period through March 30, 1920, and about $2,500,000 for the first fiscal year, a negligible sum when divided among the nations of the world. Already over half the money called for has been paid in, so that the League has an excess of funds. Canada, for instance, has contributed $64,000 as her share.

Pertinent Facts Concerning Mexico

Some Interesting Comparisons Of Its Geographical Area With That Of Our States

Some timely pertinent geographical facts about Mexico, which many will find interesting in view of the internal disturbances in that country now, are given in the following extracts from several communications to the National Geographic Society:

"Prior to 1836 Mexico, as a Spanish colony, and the United States covered approximately equal areas of North America, but the Texas secession and the result of the Mexican war added nearly a million square miles to our territory and the extent of Mexico now is less than one-fourth that of continental United States.

"But our neighbor republic still has territorial expanse equal to the aggregate of pre-war Austria, Hungary, Germany, France, Great Britain and Ireland.

The total area of the Republic of Mexico (767,000 square miles) is less than that of our five largest States—Texas, California, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona—combined, all of these except Montana having been a part of New Spain seventy-five years ago. None of the thirty-one political subdivisions of our neighbor is as large as any of the five States named, but four Mexican States contiguous to the United States aggregate an extent greater than that of Texas.

AREAS COMPARED

"Chihuahua, the largest Mexican State approximates in area (87,000 square miles) that of Utah, Sonora (77,000 square miles) of Nebraska, Coahuila (63,000 square miles) of Georgia, and Durango (40,000 square miles) of Kentucky. Nine subdivisions of the United States (excluding Alaska) are larger than Chihuahua, fifteen of greater magnitude than Sonora, and thirty-two larger than Durango. The rugged and desert character of the Mexican border States supports sparse populations except where mining exploitation and cities resulting therefrom have concentrated settlement.

"The melting snows from the San Juan and Sanger de Christo ranges of the Rocky Mountains in Southern Colorado form the genesis of the Rio Grande, which after following south through New Mexico, bends southeast at the western extremity of Texas, courses between it and Mexico for a distance equal to that of St. Louis from New York, and descends in 1,100 miles from an elevation of 4,500 feet to sea level at the Gulf of Mexico.

PHASES OF THE RIO GRANDE

"Except when in flood, the Rio Grande is apparently an unimportant stream and readily crossed, for the normal flow is well utilized for irrigation in both countries; but it has carved in a part of its course canyons difficult of exploration. The changes wrought by freshlets, which shift the channel, demanded the attention of an international commission, which has adjusted the boundary along the Rio Grande to meet the varying conditions. The uncertainty of this is illustrated by a claim some years ago that a portion of the important city of El Paso, Texas, was Mexican soil. The remaining 700 miles of the international boundary to the west separating our neighbor republic from New Mexico, Arizona and California, is through an arid desert section, much of which is mountainous. This is not a direct line, but has five changes in alignment, which have been accurately surveyed and established by 258 permanent monuments easily distinguishable.

POPULATION 15,000,000

"Mexico has an area approximately one-fourth that of the United States, a fourth of whose area once belonged to Mexico. It has a coast line some 6,000 miles long, although its greatest length is less than 2,000 miles and its greatest breadth only 750 miles. Although its area is only one-fourth that of Brazil, its population is approximately equal to that of the largest republic of the southern continent. Some 15,000,000 souls live within its borders, of whom more than two-thirds can neither read nor write.

"Of the total population, only 19 percent are white, 43 percent are of mixed parentage, while 38 percent still maintain their Indian blood uncorrupted. The foreign population in 1912 numbered 100,000 souls, of whom 30,000 were Americans, 2,000 Spanish and 5,000 British.

"Mexico probably has a greater range of remarkable vegetation than any other country in the world.

"No other country in the new world south of the Rio Grande was so well supplied with railroads as was Mexico prior to the Madero revolution. Then it had 20,000 miles of up-to-date American railroad. At six different points lines crossed the frontier from the United States, and the Laredo, Eagle Pass and El Paso gateways handled much traffic to and from Mexico. The Mexican railroads carried 11,000,000 passengers annually at that time, and handled about 11,000,000 tons of freight. Their total revenues amounted to about $40,000,000.

"Humboldt once pronounced Mexico "the treasure-house of the world." Before the World War it produced one-third of the world's silver, a considerable percentage of its gold, one-ninth of its lead, and one-twentieth of its copper. The country's mineral production, exclusive of iron, coal and petroleum, amounted to $158,000,000 in 1910. With the exception of Campeche, Tabasco and Yucatan, every State in the Mexican Republic possesses mines, of which there are 21,000, covering 633,000 acres of mineral lands, and giving employment to half a million men. Yet, probably less than one-fourth of the mineral possibilities of the republic have been exploited. Prior to the outbreak of the Madero revolution, upward of 5,000 mining claims were registered each year."

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GOMPERS IS FOR NATIONS' LEAGUE

Failure To Ratify The Treaty Was 'Pitiable,' He Tells Montreal Convention

SAYS PEOPLE ARE FOR IT

Resolution Upholding Strikes Goes To Committee—Women Want Prisoners Freed

(Note: Readers will recall that the Federation of Labor indorsed the views expressed by Mr. Gompers in this speech)

Montreal, June 14.—Organised labor of the United States was appealed to by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor here today to give its support to the non-partisan political program of the Federation, and to urge upon Congress the ratification of the League of Nations.

Characterising the failure of the United States to ratify the covenant as "pitiable," Mr. Gompers, speaking before the annual convention of the Federation, said "if the question was submitted to the people, without any other entangling problems, I am positive that the people of our country would say by an overwhelming vote that it desires the League of Nations."

The veteran labor chief expressed the fear that in the coming political campaign the league question will be "submerged in the number of questions which must attract the attention of the people of the United States."

"It is regrettable," he added, "that the question in itself has not had an opportunity to be presented for the consideration and determination of the people of our country."

Mr. Gompers was brief in his appeal to the Federation to continue to stand by his non-partisan political program, asserting that this subject "may be in concrete form before the convention" within the next few days.

DEMANDS ARE FOR SERVICE

"Forty years of experience, of success and triumph," said Mr. Gompers, "has shown us the way. The demands which labor makes, not only of employers but of society, are for services which labor performs and gives to society and without which progress would be impossible and civilization would come to a standstill. Labor makes demands for a better and higher life."

The "one big union," he said, could not endure because it ran "counter to the laws of human nature."

Mr. Gompers' address, which was greeted with great applause, came at the close of the convention session and was in reply to those given by Fraternal Delegates J. W. Ogden, of the British Trade Union Congress, and J. A. McClelland, of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

"It is pitiable that the United States has not ratified the League of Nation," said Mr. Gompers. "But has forgotten the effort of the nations of the world to prevent another horrible conflict such as that which started six years ago."

The labor draft of the League covenant, he added, would "help in the reunion of the working people of the world, and would help workers in the most backward countries."

Mr. Gompers made a strong appeal to support the League and "lend a helping hand to the toilers of the smaller countries, and aid them to take their places among the civilized nations of the world."

"We are making the best progress possible and ready to give our aid to any movement that shall help to bring about that day for which poets have sung, and which philosophers have dreamed, and for which the masses of the people have always found it necessary to struggle: that day, or dawn of day that shall bring in universal peace and brotherhood."

Referring to the Federation's political program, Mr. Gompers said it had been "carefully outlined" to the workers of the United States, adding "we are going to press forward and upward, never lagging in our effort and our force to attain our aims."

He urged that all organised workers give their "moral support" to the demands that labor makes for just recognition of their rights and the rewards of life to which they are rightly entitled.

ASKS CO-OPERATION

An appeal for international co-operation and good-will between the workers of Canada and the United States was made by N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council. He said that this co-operation was necessary to obtain the "peaceful solution of all international disputes and problems."

Organised labor, he added, should give its support to the League of Nations or some other form of international co-operation if "peace is to prevail throughout the world and armed conflict is to be avoided in the next hundred years."

The resolution pledging organised labor to support the striking transportation workers of New York was referred to the executive council for investigation.

Secretary Frank Morrison of the federation announced that he had telegraphed a protest to the Department of Labor against the importation of laborers from Mexico to "break" the long-shoremen's strike at Galveston, Texas.

Internationalisation of the world's union workers to further their aims and prevent another world war was advocated by J. W. Ogden, fraternal delegate of the British Trade Union Congress. Mr. Ogden, however, warned the federation it must ignore any "Internationale" similar to that formed in Russia and other countries.

"The only international we can recognise is one that is formed on a right, proper and legal basis," he added.

The spirit of organisation is sweeping England and the "non-unionist is almost extinct" in that country, Mr. Ogden asserted. He predicted that the British congress would have a membership of 6,000,000 by next August, an increase of 1,000,000 members in twelve months.

British workers are constantly fighting the high cost of living, Mr. Ogden said, adding that they had assured the Goverment if it would "smash" prices and profiteering, the workers would ask no further wage advances and "wages will attain their proper stability."

"While we are seriously complaining of the high cost of living in England, it is not any higher than in Montreal," he added.

Mr. Ogden asserted that the Labor Party in England was the second in power, being outstripped only by the Coalition Party, which is "now threatened by the great Labor Party."

CONDEMNS AIDERS STRIKE

T. C. Cashem, of Cleveland, was given unanimous consent to introduce a resolution on behalf of the International Switchmen's Union, condemning Central Labor bodies which recently aided the "unauthorised" railroad strike in the United States. The resolution was referred to committee.

J. A. McClelland, fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, urged the federation to appoint a committee to investigate the Catholic labor union movement and take steps to end its activities in Canada.

The Catholic union, which has been in existence about ten years, he asserted, is opposed to any international labor organisation and has been "organised labor's greatest enemy in Canada."

"If you see fit to make this investigation," he continued, "I am sure you will find that conditions due to this organisation are appalling, and to say the least are bad."

Mr. McClelland declared that organised labor was slowly "conquering the one big union movement." He pointed out that there are now 2,309 local unions in Canada, with a membership of 260,247.

In outlining the growth of the Labor Party in Canada, Mr. McClelland said "we are growing slowly, but are assured success."

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union today was pressing its fight to have the federation urge the release of all political prisoners and the repeal of the espionage act. The resolution would have organised labor protest "against further useless and inhuman incarceration of social idealists and demand their immediate release as well as complete restoration to the freedom of the press, assemblage and association without any restrictions, qualifications or judicial interpretations in order to attain these ends, which aim at the re-establishment of the sovereignty of the Constitution of the United States over the capitalistic class."

The Central Labor conference body of New York, which is backing the resolution, has placed before the delegates a statement declaring that from April 1, 1917, to February 28, 1920, there were 15,251 men imprisoned as "political prisoners, conscientious objectors and military offenders."

"We feel that through general amnesty and repeal of the wartime laws we can wipe out the wartime animosities, and by that regain our peace at home," said the statement.

Danish Prince May Lose Crown Through Marriage

Prince Aage of Denmark

Prince Aage, of Denmark, who, through his marriage to the daughter of Count Calvi de Bergolo, the Italian Envoy at Copenhagen, may be forced to forego all his prerogatives and status as well as his place in line for succession to the Danish throne. The Prince will probably be given the title of Count Rosenborg. He has severed his connections with the Danish army and has secured a commission as captain in the French army, in which capacity he is serving in the French stronghold at Metz.

Battle Of The Peace Makers

(Continued from Page 16)

national army and an international General Staff.

"The fifth point, for an 'absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims,' saw its end when the struggle for territorial extension began and the accord was made stripping Germany of all her colonies and dividing them between the British dominions, France and Japan. This was the moment when the fifth point was revised to read an 'ex parte adjustment of all colonial claims' in lieu of the President's formula for an 'absolute impartial' adjustment.

"The third point, providing for the 'removal of economic barriers and the establishment of equality of trade conditions,' has passed away quietly and without ceremony. Its meaning was always doubtful. It might have meant a great deal if 'equality of trade' was open to the construction of meaning 'free trade.' But this was set at rest at the outset when the Peace Conference created a Commission on International Ports, Waterways and Railways. It fell to this commission to remove economic barriers and establish equality of trade conditions, as far as this could be done. It promptly concluded that 'equality of trade' did not mean anything relating to tariffs or customs or free trade, but referred merely to the railway-traffic regulations, under which all countries should have equal facilities for forwarding their goods. These traffic rules for the Danube, Rhine and other land and water frontiers formed the chief work of the commission. So that the third point never became very vital as affecting great international issues, and has served chiefly to regulate railway and steamboat traffic.

"The last of the Fourteen Points, providing for a League of Nations, has been realised in part, but this is still to pass the scrutiny of ratification by the American Senate, and the result is doubtful. But the fourteenth point has one subordinate phrase which has almost escaped attention, and which apparently discloses the origin of Article X. of the League Covenant. This Article X. promises to be the storm center of American controversy. It provides that the nations of the League shall together 'respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States members of the League.' That is, apparently, the nations shall together preserve the existing status quo. This language of Article X. is almost identical with a phrase in the President's fourteenth point, namely:

"'Fourteenth Point—A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike.'

"This is in effect the precise language of Article X., so that the storm center of discussion had its origin as far back as when the President framed his Fourteen Points.

"Aside from the Fourteen Points there are other general principles, not in the points, which have suffered the same vicissitudes. The most notable is the principle of self-determination and nationality, with which the name of the President has been conspicously linked. This principle, too, has gone the way of the Fourteen Points into eclipse or oblivion. For while self-determination has been realised in some cases, there have been many glaring offences against the principles, as in the annexation to Italy of a part of the Austrian Tyrol which is exclusively Austrian in population in order that Italy may have the strategic watershed of the Alps; also in parts of the Saar, Dantzig and Polish settlements.

"Thus the balance sheet of the Peace Conference begins to show how far practical ends, and how far ideals, have been accomplished."

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Problems of Love, Courtship and Marriage Solved by Leonore Carfax

I AM madly in love with a very beautiful girl, and at one time she loved me. We were engaged and our wedding day had been set. A chum of mine wanted to meet her, so I took him along to call one evening. As I look back upon it now, I know that my fiancee's attitude toward me changed from that evening. A short time ago I discovered that my chum goes out to see her frequently. Whenever I speak of marriage now she evades me. Do you suppose there would be any chance of regaining her affection?—T. O. M.

Why not? Perhaps your chum won out temporarily because of the newness of his acquaintanceship. Perhaps, too, you overestimate your fiancee's regard for your chum. However, if your worst fears are justified, it is a question whether you would gain any permanent happiness by marrying a girl who transfers her affection as easily as that. It might be well for you to bring about a clear-cut issue and demand that she choose between you and him. If she chooses your chum and regards the breaking off of your betrothal lightly, you should make up your mind to forget her.

MY husband is a doctor, and I drop into his office every day. He says I look at the women prtients so suspiciously and make the atmosphere of the office so uncomfortable that I am hurting his business. Well, maybe I am suspicious, but I can't help it. I certainly consider it a very unenviable position for a wife to have her husband shut himself up alone in his private office with another woman. And when I'm present I notice about all he has to say he writes down on a piece of paper and calls it a prescription. Humph! I know some doctors' wives never go near their husband's office, but I am not that kind. Now my husband threatens to bar me out of his office altogether, but he can't do that, can he?—MRS. M. D.

It is not a question of what your husband can do or cannot do. It is rather a question of what you ought to do to yourself. You have allowed your imagination to run away with you. You have embarked on an undertaking that is as hopeless as trying to make water run uphill. Do you imagine for one instant that if your husband really wanted to be untrue to you he could not outwit your clumsy spying methods? Certainly you are leaving nothing undone in the way of suggesting to him that he might be untrue to you. You are shutting out from your life all other interests that might keep you attractive and lovable, and so are driving your husband away from you. You should discontinue your visits to his office entirely until you can go there in a natural and normal frame of mind. Imitate the tired swimmer who, when he feels that the waves are too strong for him, rolls over on his back and floats. If you just float along and take your husband's loyalty to you for granted, your chances of a continued happy married life will increase a hundredfold.

MY wife has a large circle of friends, and her spare time during the week is completely filled with social engagements. But on Sunday there never seems to be anything to do nor any place to go, and we live like hermits. I have often urged my wife to invite the husbands of her friends to meet me and visit at our home, but she says they want to spend their Sundays at home with their families, and that if I were the right sort I would want to do the same. I am sure the fact that a man wants to mingle with the outside world on Sundays, his one holiday, does not imply that he does not appreciate and care for his own family.—J. B. W.

No. Of course it does not. Your wife's position is somewhat unreasonable and one-sided. The social side of her nature is satisfied during the week while you are at work. She overlooks the fact that Sunday is your one opportunity to mingle with other people in a social way. No doubt the husbands of many of your wife's friends feel just as you do, but are held back by the same arguments of their wives. It is very short-sighted for a wife to attempt to monopolize her husband's spare time, but many of them try it. It should be very easy for you to take the initiative and arrange social gatherings either with the husbands of your wife's friends or with those you meet in business. Your wife will soon fall into line and enjoy the outside stimulus as much as you do.

I AM twenty-two years old and am engaged to marry a young man who holds a very good position in the office of a large firm. His business future is a very bright one, but he has also an unusually fine bass voice, and he has his heart set on cultivating his voice and becoming a concert singer or on giving vocal instructions. I am thoroughly opposed to this, as I consider music a very uncertain profession for a man to follow. If he persists in adopting it as a lifework I question whether I ought not to break off our engagement.—R. C.

Your objection to an overcrowded profession like music is a valid one. Chances for a large measure of success, except for those of exceptional talent, are not great. Could you not induce your fiance to pursue his music as an avocation, or as a side line, until he has positive assurances of success? It is to his interest as well as your own that you refuse to marry him until he has some visible means of support.

I AM in love with a young man, or at least I would be if my friends were not always criticizing him and drawing attention to his weak points and telling me I am throwing myself away on him. He is a thoroughly honorable and upright young man and is unusually ambitious and determined to succeed, and he is as true as steel. It is because he is lacking in social ease and poise and does not make a good impression when out in company that my friends think I should give him up. I try not to be influenced by what they say, but it does have its effect and keeps me in uncertainty as to what to do.—S. A. E.

If you wait to fall in love until you find some one of whom all your friends approve, I am afraid you will have a very lonely time of it. Friends, sometimes almost unconsciously, criticize more through jealousy than through a true regard for your happiness. Since your own happiness and future are at stake, you must muster up enough decision and force of character to decide whether this young man's splendid qualities do not outweigh a merely superficial shortcoming. Social gaucheries can be overcome, and they not infrequently accompany the truest and most intense natures.

DO you think it possible for a man and wife to be happy indefinitely when they live like hermits? I am very much in love with my husband and am perfectly satisfied with his attitude toward me, but I have been raised in a large family and have always been used to society and lots of company. My husband abhors company. He becomes impatient if I even stop to speak to anyone we chance to meet on the street. We used to be invited to join clubs and to go with other couples on various outings, but my husband invariably refused, so that we no longer receive these invitations. Please understand that I am in no way tired of my husband's society, but isn't it natural and normal to want to meet other people?—LONELY.

It is not only natural and normal, but it is necessary to open up your home circle to your friends if you would make your happiness a permanent one. I doubt whether any two people, however congenial, could be happy together indefinitely if they received no stimulus from the outside world. Married life under those circumstances becomes too much like a stagnant pond without an inlet or an outlet. However when the desire for seclusion settles down upon anyone as completely as it has upon your husband it is a very difficult habit to break. He will probably never enjoy society as you do, but if you tactfully arrange to have him meet men who are interested in some of the same things that he is you can probably overcome his aversion to society to a considerable extent. On the other hand, every man has the right to object to having his home turned into an inn.

I AM twenty-three years old. A year ago a young man of whom I am very fond took me to a dance. I was not myself that night. I was very quiet and had not a word to say to any one. I have heard since through a married sister of mine, who is a good friend of this young man and lives in the same town, that I did not make a good impression upon him. Soon after the dance he left to attend a school where he is studying medicine. I have received only one card from him and he has made no effort to see me during his vacations. As I think the world of him, could you not suggest some way by which I can win back his interest and affection.—E. S.

It should be very easy for your sister to arrange another meeting between you and this young man. You have already learned the valuable lesson that one pays dearly for giving way to one's feelings in social life. Your danger now is that when you meet this young man again you will be too anxious to please him, and so will once more spoil your chances. Keep this thought firmly in mind, that no matter how attractive he is, if you cannot win him by being yourself you would not be able to hold him afterward, nor would you be happy together. When you meet him be your own best self, just as you will want to wear your best gown, and having donned both of these, forget your gown and yourself at the same time. Act like a sensible, natural, normal human being, and you will probably succeed in attracting him. Since the man of your choice is fitting himself for a professional career, are you making any effort to improve yourself and measure up to him mentally? This will give you far more value in his eyes than the fact that you "can cook, bake and are a good housekeeper."

Household Helps

Home-Made Celery Salt.

SAVE and dry odd bits of celery, the white roots, tender leaves and green stalks. Grind them and put away in jars for use in soups, fillings, gravies, etc.

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IT is always better to put a gas meter in a dry place and where it will not be exposed to extreme variations in temperature or continually subjected to abnormally high temperature.

For Gilt Frames.

TAKE sufficient flowers of sulphur to give a golden tinge to about 1½ pints of water and in this boil 4 or 5 bruised onions or garlic which will answer the same purpose. Strain off the liquid and when cold wash the gilt with it, using a soft brush.

How to Avoid Lovers' Quarrels

THE mental and emotional excitement of the time of wooing reacts often in an increase of sensitivity (hypersensitiveness), which exposes the lovers to the risk of tiffs, quarrels and sometimes to estrangement. Marriage is not free from these clouds; but many who experience differences during courtship gain a closer mutual respect and understanding after conjugality.

Consummated love has a softening, healing, inspiring influence, says Walter M. Gallichan in discussing "The Psychology of Marriage." It often expands the sympathies, stimulates forbearance and teaches self-denial, forgiveness and considerateness toward faults and foibles.

In an instance of real love the two are one after marriage. The harsh egoism is lessened; there is regard for the continual well-being of the other half of the unit, and a reciprocal desire to give happiness.

The lover should realize that the maid of his choice is not necessarily ill-tempered, exacting or cold because courtship reveals her as "uncertain, coy and hard to please." She is enduring strenuous inner conflict, a psychic upheaval, which, for the time being, throws her out of the normal state of balance.

Love has often been likened fancifully to a disorder. To a certain extent, there must be disturbance of ordinary emotivity at this crisis in our lives. In extreme instances this disturbance produces insanity. "One does not jest with love," said a French philosopher.

A woman in love must apprehend the nature of man, and judge leniently when her suitor is recklessly importunate, impetuous, vehement, impatient, and apt to take offense at a word or a glance. He, too, is swayed by doubts, dreads, perplexities and rendered restless and sometimes illcontrolled and explosive.

Both lovers must remember that the finest men and women may so act strangely and unexpectedly to the tormenting joy of courtship, until benignant love shows the way of serenity and mutual adaptability in married life.

Health Hints

To Check Perspiration.

IN cases of great and weakening sweating, sponging the skin with a solution consisting of a few tablespoonfuls of vinegar in a quart of water will check the perspiration and produce a sense of grateful coolness.

Preventing Soft Corns.

THE excessive perspiration between the toes that leads to soft corns can be relieved by soaking the toes every night in a quart of water in which a tablespoonful of 37 per cent solution of formaldehyde has been added. Let dry without wiping.

For Calluses.

APPLY every night an ointment consisting of 1 dram of salicylic acid and 1 ounce of benzoated lard, being careful to avoid the healthy skin. Soak the feet each succeeding night in hot water and remove as much of the calluses as possible before another application.

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Tonnage Entering Amsterdam In 1918 Was 267,000, Last Year 2,117,000

SEE GREATER INCREASE

To Be Dangerous Rival To Rotterdam And Antwerp In The Future

New York, June 13.—The remarkable recovery of Holland's shipping since the war restrictions have been removed is shown by a report to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, showing that the gross tonnage of ships entering Amsterdan in 1918 was 267,000 tons, while in 1919 it increased to 2,117,000 tons; at Rotterdam, 1,261,000 gross tons in 1918, and 2,117,000 in 1919. A still greater increase is predicted for 1920.

That the Dutch, however, see a dangerous rival to Rotterdam in Antwerp, is shown by the comments of B. Nierstrasz, as translated from an article that appeared recently in In-en Uitvoer, regarding the shipping situation, which said:

"There is no doubt that 1920 will show a still greater increase in shipping, although before normal conditions can be restored the recovery of the hinterland, Central Europe, is essential.

"It seems certain that in the future Rotterdam will have to face keen competition from Antwerp. Rotterdam has an advantage in its unequaled connections with the sea and the Rhine. Antwerp, on the other hand, has as a foundation Belgium's rapidly recuperating industry, whereas the Netherlands is not so well favored.

"Next to the figures of shipping in the Dutch harbors, the development of shipping under the Dutch flag merits attention. The Dutch fleet has a carrying capacity of 2,225,000 tons and is now, despite all losses and the extraordinary high purchase cost, larger than before the war. Assuming the value of Dutch ships to be, on an average, 300 florins (a florin equals 40 cents) per ton, deadweight—a figure which, in view of the quality of the ships, is moderate—the value of the fleet under the Dutch flag is 678,000,000 florins. The cost price of this fleet was doubtless smaller than this, but, in any case, much higher than the amount paid by shareholders in the various companies for their shares. Indeed, by far the major portion of the extraordinarily large profits made by the shipping companies during the war and in 1919 was not paid out in the form of dividends, but was carried over to reserve and building funds, by which method means were found to cover an important part of the cost of building and purchases."

The writer then points out that various factors have worked toward higher freight rates, among them the decline in the value of money, high operating costs, including high wages, dear coal and supplies, decreased returns per unit of tonnage in a given period and high purchase prices for material. A very important factor, he declares is decreased returns on tonnage. He says:

"Before the war, under the pressure of mutual competition the economical employment of tonnage had been extremely well organised. It was an exceedingly fine, sensitive fabric, which demanded continual care against disturbance even from slight causes. The war not only disturbed but completely crushed this sensitive instrument, as it did so many other things.

"At present we see the world's traffic disorganised. Formerly raw materials were brought from the nearest sources of supply, to the industrial centers; but at present the contrary is the case. Coal comes from America and South Africa to Europe, from England to the Netherlands, and is sent from Germany to France via the Netherlands. Grain no longer comes from the Black Sea and from North America to Europe, but from South America. Iron comes from North America instead of from England and Germany, and so forth.

"The delay in the harbors is doubled, if not more than doubled, because of laxness on the part of the workers, congestion at the loading, discharging and transshipment points, short working hours, &c. The duration of voyages has thus increased—for short voyages by an average of 100 percent, and for long voyages by about 50 percent. Also, considerably more long voyages are made than a rational distribution of the world's supplies would call for. The high cost of the material brings with it increased operating expenses and thus exercises another indirect influence on ocean freights.

"The high operating expenses necessarily bring with them an absolutely higher margin of profit, which may be proportionately no larger than those to which we were formerly accustomed. For example, take a case where the transportation of a given cargo for a given distance before the war incurred an outlay of 10,000 florins, and now costs, say, 100,000 florins. If formerly on an outlay of 10,000 florins a margin of profit, say, 1,000 florins was included (which was netted, with much greater security and within a previously calculated period), then on an outlay of 100,000 florins a margin of profit of at least 10,000 florins must be made, the certainty of which is much less and which may only be netted, partially or wholly, after a much longer period."

Doughboy 'Sentinel' Stands Watch Over A.E.F. Heroes In France

Standing guard over the graves of fallen American heroes at Suresnes, France, near Paris, is this magnificent tribute from France to the American soldier. This photograph was taken during the Memorial Day exercises at Suresnes.

SPLENDID ARRAY OF LEGAL TALENT

Distinguished Jurists Will Organise Court Of International Justice

The Hague.—The twelve distinguished international jurists, among them Elihu Root, of the United States, invited by the Executive Council of the League of Nations to plan the organisation of the new Permanent Court of International Justice, constitute an impressing array of the world's most competent authorities on questions of international legislation. Those who accepted the invitation gathered here in mid June to undertake the task. Those invited were:

Baron Descamps, Belgian Minister of State, Professor of International Law at Louvain University; Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of the Hague; and Secretary-General, formerly president, of the Institute of International Law and writer on international questions.

M. Drago, formerly Foreign Minister of the Argentine Republic. While holding that office he sent to the Argentine Minister in Washington instructions known as the Drago Doctrine (1902). He was formerly judge in Argentine; one of the arbitrators nominated by agreement between Great Britain and the United States in the North Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration, The Hague (1910); one of the Argentine delegates to the Second Peace Conference at The Hague and member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague.

Professor Fadda, professor of Roman Law at Naples University.

M. Fromageot, legal adviser to the French Foreign Minister; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague, and delegate to the second Hague Peace Conference.

M. Gram, formerly a judge on the mixed tribunals in Egypt; former member of the Supreme Court of Norway; Minister of State at Stockholm before the severance of the union between Norway and Sweden; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague and member of the Institute of International Law.

Doctor Loder, member of the Cour de Cassation of the Netherlands.

Lord Phillimore, English Privy Councillor; a Lord Justice of Appeal (1913-1916); president of the International Law Association (1905-1908); author of publications on ecclesiastical and international law and "Three Centuries of Treaties of Peace and their Teaching" (1917); president of Committee of Inquiry appointed by the British government on the subject of the League of Nations.

Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, United States; president of the American Society of International Law; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of the Hague, senior counsel for the United States in the North Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration at the Hague (1910); member of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and head of special United States Mission to Russia (1917).

M. Vesnitch, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes at Paris.

Satsuo Akidzuki, formerly Japanese Ambassador to Vienna, and one of the legal advisers of Japanese Peace Delegation in Paris.

Rafael Altamira, professor of Law in Madrid University; Senator.

Clovis Bevilacqa, professor of Law and legal adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Brazil.

AMERICA FAILS TO HELP TRADE

Speakers At Foreign Relations Banquet Declare Government Tax

A conference of the Council on Foreign Relations was held recently at the Hotel Astor in New York says the Times of that city and the speakers discussed the question "Is the American business man as efficiently served by his Government as is his foreign competitor?"

Wesley Frost, Foreign Trade Adviser of the Department of State; Philip B. Kennedy, Director of the Division of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce; William F. Collins of the American Bankers' Association and Eliot Wadsworth were among the speakers.

Mr. Frost said the United States was in danger of losing the commanding position it has held for twelve or fifteen years in the field of foreign service and commerce.

"Looking abroad at the present time we see the leading European nations very energetically and earnestly expanding and improving their foreign trade service and we shall do well to look to the laurels we have hitherto fairly won," he declared.

Despite the falling off in personnel and the increase of fiscal duties in many of our European Consulates, the Consuls are sending in five times as much good and printable material as the Department of Commerce can circulate, he said. In the matter of lists of foreign firms our World Trade Directory system, he added, is superior to anything circulated by any other country.

The problem before the business men of this country, in Mr. Frost's opinion, is the creation of the right type of general American diplomat.

"It will not serve to assign a single man of the right type to each of our diplomatic missions," he continued. "For a mission is an organic whole in which the capacity and strength of one part can avail nothing if coupled to weakness in other parts."

He pleaded for unity and indivisibility in our foreign service.

That the American business man is well served can hardly be maintained by anybody, said Mr. Wadsworth in his address.

"As a matter of fact he stated, "the attitude of the Government, particularly in the last few years, toward American money invested outside of the country, has been one of supreme indifference.

"We have only to look at the record of our relations with Mexico since the days when the Government of Diaz fell, to satisfy anyone that American dollars and even American citizens do not, when in trouble in a foreign land, inspire any great anxiety in Washington.

"Perhaps by the word 'service' is meant more particularly commercial service, the acquirement of knowledge as to business opportunities and assisting the American business man in taking advantage of such opportunities."

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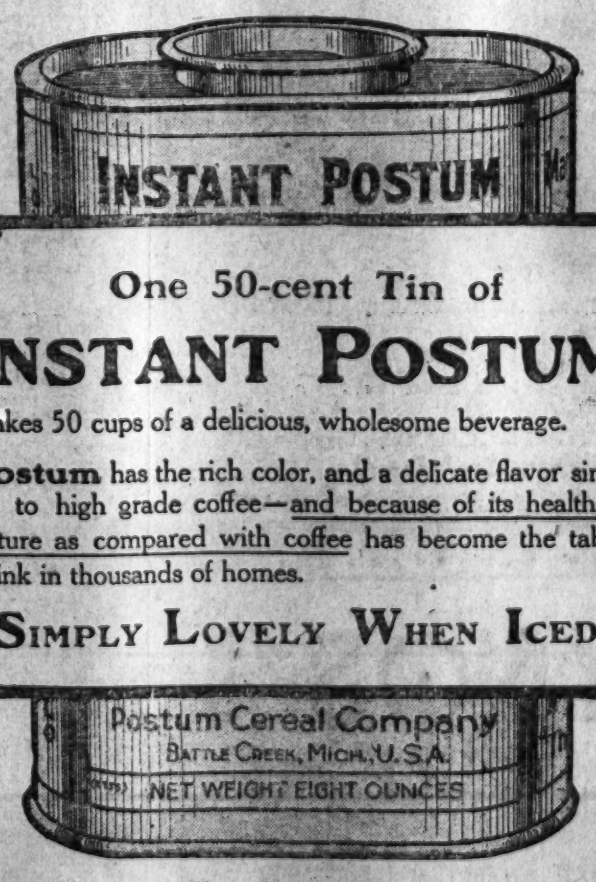

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-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock Banks	Quotations Closing
H. K. and S. B.	$633
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 395
North China	Tls. 150 B.
Union of Canton	Hk. 185 B.
Yangtsze	$230 B.
Far Eastern Ins Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$128
Hongkong Fire	$310 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	$230 S.
Indo-China Pref.	$18
"Shell"	140/-xRxDB.
Shanghai Tug ord	Tls. 50
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 25
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 18
Oriental Cons.	17/-
Raub	$1.30 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 150 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 136½ B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 26½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 160
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 84 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 71 B.
China Land	Tls. 80
Shanghai Land	Tls. 63
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotel Ltd.	Tls. 50
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 85
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 525 B.
E-wo (pref)	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 400
Oriental	Tls. 212½
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 670
Kungyik	Tls. 52½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 36 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 230 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.20
Langkats	Tls. 15¾ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 98
Stores	
Mall & Holtz	Tls. 13¾
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 80 B.
Moutrie	$25
Watson	Tls. 5.80 S.
Weeks	Tls. 11 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8.40
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.65 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.65 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.80
Chempedak	Tls. 5
Cheng	Tls. 1¼ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 5½
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14
Kamunting	Tls. 3.85
Kapala	Tls. 0.35
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 7.60
Kota Bahroo	Tls. 4
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 13 B.
Padang	Tls. 8
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 2½ B.
Permata	Tls. 1 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.50
Samagaga	Tls. 0.60
Sekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 6.65 B.
Senawang	Tls. 4½ B.
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6¼
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¾
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.55
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 1
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.65 B.
Tebong	Tls. 13¾
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Zungbe	Tls. 5½ S.
Miscellaneous	
C. L. & E. Lumber	Tls. 235
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 34
Shanghai Mercury	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 69
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 120

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 298

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, July 24, 1920.

OFFICIAL

Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.00
Kroewoeks Tls. 13.00
S'hai Docks Tls. 140.00 July
Y'poo Cotton Tls. 36.50
S'hai Waterworks Tls. 120.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, July 24, 1920.

UNOFFICIAL

Trams Tls. 67.00
Yangtsze Ins. $240.00

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 24, 1920.

Exchange and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 5/3 = Tls. 3.81
@ exch. 73.3 = Mex. $5.20

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 99¾ = Tls. 1.06
@ exch. 73.3 = Mex. $1.37

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.0375

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 239

Bar Silver 998 touch ... Tls. 111

Copper Cash .. per tael 161.500

Native Interest ..... Tls. 07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 54⅞d.
Bank Rate of Discount 17%
Ex., Paris on London Fr. 48.59
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.80

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	5/3
London	Demand	5/3¼
India	T.T.	274
Paris	T.T.	1325
Paris	Demand	1328
New York	T.T.	99½
New York	Demand	99¾
Hongkong	T.T.	71⅛
Japan	T.T.	51
Batavia	T.T.	273
Singapore	T.T.	43¾

Bank's Closing Buying Rates

London	Demand	5/5
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	5/7
London	4 m/s. Docy.	5/7⅛
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	5/8⅛
London	6 m/s. Docy.	5/8⅛
Paris	4 m/s.	1425
New York	o/d. Docy.	102⅛
New York	4 m/s. Docy.	107¼

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 5/5 = Sh. Tls. 36.92
G.$50 @ exch. 102½ = Sh. Tls. 47.18
Fr. 250 @ exch. 1375 = Sh. Tls. 18.18

1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. $1.36 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 3,700 ..... = Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... = Mex. $4.03

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 17,500 ..... = Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... = Mex. $0.78

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying: 100 Old Roubles $1.40
„ 100 New „ 70
Selling: 100 Old „ $1.50
„ 100 New „ 80

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY

Hk. Tls. 3.52	@	5/1¼	£1
„ 1	@	280½	Rs. 3.12
„ 1	@	1223	Fr. 13.62
„ 6.89	@	100⅝	G.$1
„ 1	@	51⅛	Yen. 2.16
„ 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
„ 1	@	—	Roubles —

Share Market

In their report dated July 23, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows:

The share market has livened up during the past week and Cottons have again become the main feature; business having been done in all local Cotton Mill stocks at distinctly higher rates. Docks improved to Tls. 135 and better for Cash after the declaration of the Director's recommendation to pay a final dividend of fifteen taels per share and business has been done at Tls. 143 for September settlement.

Rubbers have been inactive owing to an upward tendency in exchange and the declined in the price of the raw material at the Singapore auctions. A further decline is reported against this week.

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Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, July 24, 1920.

Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 42.50 July
„ 43.00 August
„ 43.50 September

Japan Trust Bank Ltd.
Tls. 9.50 July
„ 9.70 August
„ 10.10 September

Nisshi Boseki Kaisha
Tls. 8.20 July
„ 8.50 August
„ 10.10 September

Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 32.00 July
„ 32.70 August
„ 33.70 September

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 26.00 July
„ 26.50 August
„ 26.80 September

Local Yarn for Standard: 16's
Tls. 171.50 July
„ 176.00 August
„ 176.50 September
„ 176.50 October
„ 176.00 November
„ 176.00 December

Local Yarn for Standard: 20's
Tls. 192.00 July
„ 194.50 August
„ 195.00 September
„ 194.00 October
„ 194.00 November
„ 193.00 December

Shanghai Cotton
Tls. 26.80 July

Tung Chow Cotton
Tls. 33.50 July

Rubber Auctions

Singapore, July 7, 1920.

In this morning's Rubber Auction the tendency was weak. Prices paid for various grades during the morning were as follows:

Fine Pale Crepe 73—76½.
Palish to Pale 65—72.
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheets 72—76.
Fair to Good Ribbed Smoked Sheets 58-71.
Good to Fine Brown Crepe 60—64; 50—59.
Scrap Crepe 43—51½.
Bark Crepe 31½—42.
Netherlands Gutta-Percha Co.

FRENCH MARKETS

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, July 23.—Market quotations:

Marseilles, July 23:

Rice cleaned: Saigon	160
Green peas: Japan	115
Potato starch	185

Le Havre, July 22:

Cotton, First quality	688
„ Second quality	684
„ Third quality	674

Lyons, July 23:

Raw Silks:	
Cevennes	223
Italy	235
Syria	200
Japan	210
China	260
Canton	195

PARIS EXCHANGE

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, July 23.—Exchange quitations:

London	50.25
New York	13.14
Belgium	107.00
Italy	70.50
Rumania	34.50
French War Loans:	
3 percent	58.05
4 percent 1917	71.35
4 percent 1918	71.05
5 percent	88.60
5 percent 1920	102.25

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THE MANAGEMENT.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, July 7 and 8.—Following were the prices realised at the auction this week:

	Singapore per lb. Cents.
SHEET	
Singapore Standard Ribbed	76½/75½
Off Quality Ribbed	75/62
Smoked Fine Plain	63
Smoked Good Plain	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain	Nil
Unsmoked Good Plain	41½
Cupwashing	46½/44½
CREPE	
Singapore Standard First Latex	76½/75½
Off Color Latex	75/61
Fine Brown	64½/61
Good Brown	60½/54
Good Dark	53¼/46
Barky	48½/40
SCRAP	
Virgin and Pressed	Nil
Loose	45¾/14½

Catalogued for Sale: 2,199,674 lbs. (about 982 tons).

Sold: 1,155,732 lbs. (about 515 tons).

There was a considerable amount of rubber for sale this week, but only about half of the catalogued quantity actually came under the hammer. Support from the trade is still lacking and speculators were only willing to buy at attractive prices.

Standard Ribbed Smoked Sheet met with a good demand, as usual, opening at 76 cents, and soon reaching 76½, showing an advance of 4½ cents on the week. There was a very poor demand for F. A. Q. Sheet and lot after lot had to be withdrawn for want of buyers.

Standard First Latex Crepe was in fair demand, selling up to 76½ cents, or 4 cents advance on the week.

Thin Clean Brown Crepe was only on offer in small quantities, and met with keen competition, showing an advance of 3 cents on the week. Good Brown Crepe was on offer in large quantities and sold at rather erratic prices. There was keen competition for Barky and Earth Crepes, these showing an increase of about 6 cents on the week.

At the continuation this morning, Standard Sheet realised only up to 76 cents, but otherwise there was no change in prices.

Meyer and Measor.

Passengers Departing

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru for Dairen: Mr. and Mrs. Harkop, Miss L. Komgroff, Mrs. Th. Nylander, Mrs. H. Porter, Mrs. H. Kizlewitz, Capt. M. Burhardt, Messrs. Porter, S. Schursterawitz, H. A. Ravve, R. S. Poliak, A. A. Balakslim, A Nielson, Roff, Hagood.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru for London and Marseilles: Mr. C. C. Campling, Mr. E. F. and Mrs. Bolitho and children, Dr. S. S. McFarlane, Messrs. W. J. Gregorieff, and 2 children, Charles Monbaron, Chu Vee-tsung, Yuan Sheng-kia.

Per C.M. s.s. China for San Francisco: Mrs. F. L. Barker, Misses Lois Biggs, G. H. Blanchard, Chang Mei-ling, Chang Hwei-lan, M. Dalland, Mrs. L. T. Cottrell and nephew, Mr. and Mrs. G. Carlhing, Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle and son, Mrs. K. M. Davis Kraus, Miss L. M. Flatla, Mrs. Rose Gill and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Kwok Wai-sing and infant, Misses Ku Sha-hsing, Tze Kao, G. H. Leuthstrom, M. McNichol, M. McEntire, Mr. and Mrs. H. Moysey and 3 children, Mrs. N. Martin, Mrs. E. Naftaly and 6 children, Mrs. E. Pfleger, Mrs. E. Rose and 2 children, Mrs. B Sweet, Mrs. G. Saka, Misses T. Stevens, Tsoong Zok-taung, Lucy Tan, Messrs. J. W. Aylward, R. T. Evan, G. W. Evan, R. J Gill, P. J. Ho, H. N. Livesey, G. Reindel, A. S. all, R. Skelton, The Kok-tie, S. G. Way, L. A. White K. B. Young, Mrs. M. Biggs and 2 children Mr. Job B. Chu

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in the above package (containing 10 joy-smokes) at 10 cts.
Worth more than they cost.

Sole Distributors for the G. I. C. Cigarette Co., Ltd., Cairo, Egypt.

I. Shainin & Co., 10 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM

"Is the necessity for children"

(ASK YOUR DENTIST)

A MOUNTAIN BREEZE

"FREEZOR" Electric Fans

give the strongest of breezes, and the three-speed regulator in base allows ample control—they run without noise.

Oscillating—Desk—Ceiling Fans

Large Stocks—All Voltages

The General Electric Co. (of China), Ltd.

1 and 2 Ningpo Road, Shanghai
Telephones, Central 1606 and 1608

BOOKS at REDUCED PRICES

FOR SUMMER VACATION.

Novels, Stories, Fiction, Magazines, etc.

CHOW TZU KONG BOOKSTORE
111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai 周慈康圖書館

★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.

Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

O.V.B.

A Refreshing, Healthful Beverage

Gande, Price & Co., Agents

LET US FIT YOU with a pair of these comfortable, beautiful and dainty glasses.

中國公興眼鏡公司
Chinese Optical Company
P.352 Nanking Road

Look, here is a Treasure Ground!

All art-lovers, should not fail to see our wonderful collection: The best and largest in China.

Comprising an exhibition of every description of Chinese curios.

CHOW, TSIN, HAN, TANG, SUNG, YUEN, MING AND CHING DYNASTIES ARE ALL REPRESENTED.

Every article is guaranteed to be the product of the period stated.

THE CHINESE ART GALLERY
LEE VAN CHING proprietor.
416 RUE EUGENE RARD, FRENCH CONCESSION, SHANGHAI, CHINA.
上海法界白賴路四百十六號 李雲清 主人

28783.

Be up-to-date and when Cooking Do It Electrically

(2)

BECAUSE it is the CHEAPEST method
„ „ CLEANEST „
„ „ EASIEST „
„ „ COOLEST „

And because it keeps your kitchen cool through the heat of summer. Food cooked by Electricity tastes better than food cooked by any other method.

A special low price per unit is charged for cooking. Cookers may be hired at Tls. 0.50 per month.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

Showrooms: 28 Nanking Road. Tel. Central 283.

CHICAGO NOW HAS 2,701,212 PERSONS

Holds Place As Second City With An Increase Of 515-929, Or 23.6 Percent

2,919,939 BEHIND NEW YORK

Western Metropolis Had Only 4,470 Souls In 1840—Passed Philadelphia In 1890

Washington, June 12.—The census of Chicago—the second largest city in the country—was announced at 9 o'clock by the Director of the Census as being 2,701,212—an increase of 515,929 over the Federal census of 1910.

The percentage of increase was 23.6 in the past decade. The Chicago census in 1910 was 2,185,283, while in 1900 it was 1,698,575. The increase from 1900 to 1910 was 486,708, or 28.7 percent.

With the Chicago announcement there are only four cities of over half a million population for which no announcement has been made by the Census Bureau—Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, and Milwaukee.

The largest cities so far announced in the order of rank are: New York City, 5,621,151; Chicago, 2,701,212; St. Louis, 773,000; Boston, 747,923; Baltimore, 733,826; Pittsburgh, 588,193; Los Angeles, 575,480; San Francisco, 508,410; Buffalo, 505,575; Washington, 437,571; Newark, 414,609; Cincinnati, 401,158; New Orleans, 387,408; Minneapolis, 380,489 and Jersey City, 297,864.

Unless Tokio is larger than Chicago, the latter is now the fourth largest city in the world, New York being first, London second, with a population of 4,026,901 in 1917; Paris third, with 2,888,110 in 1911. Tokio had 2,444,795 in 1916 and Petrograd had 2,318,495 in 1913, but probably not more than half that population now. Chicago, until this census ranked sixth among the largest cities of the world.

Chicago, second most populous city in the United States, and metropolis of the Middle West, has shown remarkable growth. In 1840 it had only 4,780 inhabitants and did not even rank among the country's fifty largest cities, while today it has more than two million people within its boundaries and more than three million in its metropolitan district, which includes the city and territory ten miles from the city's limits.

With an increase of 570.3 percent, Chicago in 1850 had a population of 29,063, ranking it as the twenty-fifth largest city. It passed the 100,000 mark in 1860 with an increase of 264.6 percent, and ranked then as the ninth largest city. Another big increase of 173.6 percent in 1870 brought the population to 298,977 and placed Chicago in fifth rank. It advanced to fourth largest city in 1880 with a population of 503,185, an increase of 68.3 percent.

The passing of the 1,000,000 mark in 1890, with an increase of 116.6 percent, took Chicago past Philadelphia and Brooklyn into rank as second largest city in the country, which position it has since held.

Chicago passed the 2,000,000 mark in 1910, but its percentage of increase in that decade, 28.7, was the smallest in its history. Its population in that year was 2,185,283 and the actual increase over 1900 was 486,708. Chicago's largest actual increase was 598,725 in the decade ending with 1900.

New York City's population, announced a week ago as 5,621,151, showed that the city had an actual increase of 854,263. Its rate of growth was 17.9 percent the smallest in its history. In 1910 New York's increase was 1,239,681, or 38.7 percent while Chicago's was 486,708 or 28.7 percent.

Chicago in 1910 had 600,000 people more than Philadelphia, third largest city, the population of which for 1920 has not yet been announced.

Huge Cypress Tree 5,000 Years Old

A huge cypress tree in a churchyard near Santa Maria del Tule, in Southern Mexico, according to scientists, is the oldest living thing in the world, being between 5,000 and 6,000 years old.

This age is based on the gigantic bole of the tree and the slow growth of the species. These figures mean that when the seed from which the tree sprang fell upon the earth King Menes was holding the first reign in Egypt of which we have any historic knowledge, 3,000 years before the birth of Christ.

Humboldt discovered the tree more than 100 years ago. He nailed to the tree a wooden tablet containing his autograph and, although it is now partly hidden by the subsequent growth, the autograph is still legible.

The last scientific measurements of the tree showed it to have the astonishing girth of 136 feet at four feet from the ground. It shows no signs of decay.

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

O.V.B. THE TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE SUPREME
Gande, Price & Co., Agents.

REFINED SALT

NEPTUNUS

ARE you interested in the Salt Business? Have you heard about the Chiu Ta Salt Refining Company of Tientsin? It is the

LARGEST SALT REFINERY IN THE FAR EAST and the only one of its kind.

WE manufacture different grades of Refined Salt for DOMESTIC purposes as well as for EXPORT. If you have any idea of buying a large quantity of salt, it will pay you to make inquiries from us.

CHIU TA SALT REFINING CO.
TIENTSIN
Telegram No. 2639: Cables: "CHIUTA TIENTSIN."

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 28)

WHEN you are interested in RHUBARB and want samples, send Chinese Postal Money Order for $10 to Mr. Elly Widler, Ta Tsing-lu and he will mail you one bag containing twenty pounds net. of Rhubarb. Tel. WIDLER-TA TSIEN-LU, Bentley's Code.

NOTICE

To my great astonishment, I learned from the order of Tuchun Li Shun published in yesterday's issue of the North China Daily News and CHINA PRESS that I have been in close connections with certain bandit chieftains in order to plan assassinations and disturb public order of this province, etc. As the said allegations are absolutely without foundation and since I came here merely on a peaceful duty, I beg to request the public not to be misconceived and terrorised by the sensational nature of the reports.

WANG I TANG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives and Chief Northern Delegate

Shanghai, July 25th, 1920.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE is hereby given that as from the 26th inst., the offices of the undernoted Companies will be removed to the Ground Floor of the "Union Building," No. 4 The Bund.

Telephone Numbers will be as follows:—

Central 730, Private Exchange to all Departments
Central 747, Private Office
Central 107, Chinese Office

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

Shanghai, July 25, 1920.

31063

HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.

Favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION
on
Tuesday, 27th July, 1920
at 3 p.m.
At the
Shanghai & Honkew Wharf Co., Ltd.
Pootung Wharf
813 BUNDLES GALV. WIRE SHORTS
Ex S.S. "Hathaway"
(In lots to suit purchasers)
HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.
Auctioneers.

NOTICE

The 23rd Annual Meeting of the Mokanshan Summer Resort Association will be held in the Union Church, August 5th, 1920.

ROBERT C. WILSON,
Vice-President.

31047

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2715.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 6 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN, 1920.
Amount £750,000
Price of Issue £100 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution VII passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for Bearer Debentures with coupons attached) in the 6 percent. Sterling Loan of 1920, which is issued on the following terms:—

(1) Debentures to Bearer, with sterling interest coupons attached, will be issued at £100 percent in denominations of £1,000, £500, £100 and £50.

(2) The Debentures of this issue will bear interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year by sterling demand draft on London at par, or in silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Shanghai current demand buying rate on London on date of presentation of the relative coupon. The first payment of interest will be made on December 31, 1920.

(3) Applications, accompanied by payment in full, will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, on and after May 1, up to and including June 30, 1920, the Council reserving to itself the right of closing the subscription lists on any day previous to June 30, 1920, by Notification in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai.

(4) Payment on application will be accepted in Silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's current selling T.T. rate on London and will bear interest from date of payment, or in Sterling by T.T. or Demand Draft on London. Interest on payments made in Sterling will only accrue from the date on which the relative remittances are received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London.

The cost of all telegrams involved through payment by Sterling T.T. shall be paid by the applicant.

Payment will be acknowledged by Banker's Receipt pending issue of the Debentures.

In the event of any applicant not being allotted the full amount applied for, the amount over-applied for will be repaid in full, plus interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum from the date payment was received in Shanghai or London to the due date of repayment in Shanghai, as notified to the applicant by special notice from the Council.

(5) The Loan will be redeemed at par on June 30, 1950, but may be redeemed by the Council in whole or in part on June 30, 1930, and/or on any subsequent date or dates on which the half-yearly interest is payable, subject to the Council giving six calendar months' notice in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai. In the event of any partial redemption of the loan the numbers of the Debentures to be redeemed will be decided by drawing. The numbers of such drawn Debentures will be notified in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai not less than three months prior to the date of repayment.

Application forms can be obtained on and after May 1, from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, or from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 29, 1920.

30605

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky
DENTIST

Four Years' Practice in New York.

Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

No. 3 G Peking Road
Tel. Central 1185

Shanghai International Swimming Club

Commencing Tuesday, the 27th inst., the Bath will be reserved every Tuesday night from 9 to 11 p.m. for Mixed Bathing for Members, their families and lady friends.

Every Friday night commencing at 9:15 p.m. competitions will be held at which spectators who are non-members will be admitted on payment of the usual 10 cents at the gate.

J. H. McGREGOR,
Hon. Sec. and Treas.

31071

Shanghai Commercial Night School

Opens September 15. Gregg Shorthand; touch typing; business correspondence, English and spelling; Filing. Diploma issued. Instructors all experienced teachers with College and Normal training. Applications must be in by August 1. Study while you work, and fit yourself for a better position. Address—Commercial, Box 1438, THE CHINA PRESS.

30884

NOTICE

To All Lonely Souls

The Theosophical Society has something to offer you in the way of Spiritual Help. It will show you the Light where before there was Darkness. Its Teachings make Life easier to bear and Death easier to face.

To all interested address inquiries in writing to Secretary, Theosophical Society, Post Office Box No. 15, British Post Office, Shanghai, and a booklet of information will be sent you free of charge.

31017

EXPERIENCED American graduate Chinese lady nurse, R.N., New York, will take private cases in general and obstetrical nursing. Quite at home with English language. For terms, please apply to Box 1341, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dr. Furstenberg M.D.

Specialist in urinary, venereal skin and internal diseases.
Hours 11-1 and 4-6 p.m.
25 Avenue Edward VII. Ben Building.
Tel. C. 838

30851

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 26th July to the 7th August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
G. H. STITT,
Acting Manager.

Shanghai, 16th July, 1920.

30871

KINGMAN & BROS.

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern scientific principles, and supply:

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

TEL. CENTRAL 515
40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

FRESH MILK

delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
59 Avenue Dubail
Tel. C. 2175

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We beg to announce that from this date we have removed from No. 5 Foochow Road to No. 6, The Bund.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

July 25th, 1920.

31062

NOTICE

The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd.

By mutual understanding, Messrs. Leon and Max Friedman have ceased to be connected with the above Company.

J. E. INCH,
Managing Director.

Shanghai, 24th July, 1920.

31041

READY SHORTLY
New Edition of
Dingle's New Map of China
(in English and Chinese)

This New Edition is nearly ready—4 sheets, 31 by 43 ins.; may be used as four maps, or mounted to make full map; fully revised and brought up to date in every respect.

Particulars on request. Tel. C. 3071
Far Eastern Geographical Establishment
No. 6 Kinkiang Road, Shanghai

29129

Municipal Notification
No. 2702

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920
Price of Issue until further notice 92½ per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls 1,000, Tls 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1920.

30604

VANCOUVER LODGE

Residential Country Hotel
134 SINZA ROAD
Telephone West 1797

Double and single rooms, hot and cold water service. Garages, spacious garden, tennis courts croquet lawn.

TERMS MODERATE.

27744

Dr. Wm. S. GREGG, Oph. D.

Specialist in Eye Diseases
Glasses Prescribed and Fitted Scientifically.
Hours 9—12 2—5
15 Nanking Road, Cor. Szechuen Road
(American Oriental Bank Building)
Third Floor—Take Elevator.

30645

CAFÉ PAULISTA

P448, Nanking Road,
'Phone C. 2930
TIFFIN 75 cts.
DINNER $1.00
also Meals a la Carte.

Cakes of all kinds made to order.

GENUINE BRAZIL COFFEE
Tins 70 cts. lb.,
Tabloids 60 cts. doz.

SPECIAL NOTICE

S.S. "West Raritans"

An examination of broken or ship-damaged cargo per S.S. "West Raritans" will be held at 9.30 a.m. Thursday, July 29th, at the China Merchants Eastern Wharf, Messrs. Eisler and Reeves, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

KERR STEAMSHIP CO., INC.,
Connell Bros. Company, Agents.

31037

Dr. R. Holper, M.D.

Specialist in venereal, urinary, skin and internal diseases.
15 NANKING ROAD
(Corn. Szechuen Road)
Office hours 11-1 and 4-6
Residence 77 Avenue Dubail
Tel. Central 736

27310

PROF. I. K. SETO.
Turkish Bath
and
Massage establishment
In connection with medical Department, cures rheumatism, nervousness, fat people reduced, also skin, venereal diseases and internal diseases. Room for patients.
15 Nanking Road, Tel. 2768.

Dr. James Yuking,

Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
78 Nanking Road.
Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain.
Office hours: 9-12 and 1-5 daily.

MOW KEE & CO.

TENNIS BATS

Lawn tennis bats made of material to suit this climate. Repairing and re-stringing tennis rackets at moderate prices.

227 Szechuen Road
(opposite Jinkee Road)

30996

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The International Correspondence Schools
AND
Technical Supply Company of China
are now located at 83 Szechuen Road
(opposite Hall & Holtz).

30509

YALE & TOWNE HOISTS

Compare the old method on this side

with the new on this

For prices and particulars, apply to
FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.
18B, Kiangse Road.
Sole Agents in North China

CAPITAL WANTED

to promote high-class
AUTOMOBILE SELLING PROPOSITION

Young American organizing enterprise has had 18 years' experience in the automobile field. Can furnish high-class bank and personal references.

GUARANTEED SECURITY ON ALL MONEY INVESTED

Will give particulars to interested parties. Address Box **1398**, The China Press.

30810

WHY? WHY? WHY?
IS THE
SWEETMEAT CASTLE ICE CREAM
BETTER THAN OTHERS?
BECAUSE IT IS MADE FROM FRUIT JUICE ONLY
NO ESSENCES USED
TEL. C. 1218
16 NANKING ROAD
ENTRANCE SZECHUEN ROAD.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Klang	Seremban
Bombay	Kobe	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Cawnpore	(F. M. S.)	Sourabaya
Canton	Madras	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Tavoy
Colombo	Medan	(Lower Burma)
Delhi	Peking	Taiping
Haiphong	Penang	New York
Hankow	Puket	Yokohama
Hongkong		
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .....Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtse	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Odkins, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
A. O. Lang, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Acting Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund.....	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup-Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun (Kwan-chendse)	Hankow	O/Amur
	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ...	$1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,898.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama,

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital ..Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves .....Fr. 12,027,956

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangemements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: £1,000,000
Capital paid up £850,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S.Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 435,461.90
Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
Meng Chia, T. D. Woo, Acting Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus: $10,000,000
Undivided Profits: $500,000

Owned By
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.
Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street
Branches:

China		Japan
Canton		Kobe
Hankow		Yokohama
Harbin		
Hongkong		Java
Peking		Batavia
Shanghai		Sourabaya
Tientsin		
Tsingtau		Panama
Dominican Republic		Colon
Barahona		Panama
Puerto Plata		
San Pedro de Macoris		Philippine Islands
Sanchez		Cebu
Santiago		Manila
Santo Domingo		
India		Straits Settlements
Bombay		Singapore
Calcutta		
Rangoon		

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Italy
Buenos Aires	Genoa
Once (Buenos Aires)	Peru
Rosario	Lima
Belgium	Porto Rico
Antwerp	Ponce
Brussels	San Juan
Brazil	South Africa
Bahia	Cape Town
Pernambuco	Spain
Porto Alegre	Barcelona
Rio de Janeiro	Madrid
Santos	Trinidad
Sao Paulo	Port of Spain
Chile	Uruguay
Santiago	Montevideo
Valparaiso	Calle Rondean (Montevideo)
Colombia	Venezuela
Barranquilla	Caracas
Bogota	Ciudad Bolivar
Medellin	Maracaibo
Cuba	
Havana and 22 other cities in Cuba	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908
Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 81,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00
Head Office & Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen, and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, New York, Amsterdam, Tokio, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, and Fusan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling, Gold Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road/
Telephone: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office.
Telephone: C. 2147, General Office.
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINDUSBANK."

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,900,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Palembang
Bandoeng	Penang
Cheribon	Pontianak
Djember	Rangoon
Djokjakarta	Semarang
Hongkong	Singapore
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Pekalongan	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. J. Staargaard,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital..... 750,000
Reserve Fund..... 750,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	(Calcutta)	New York
Colombo	Kandy	Penang
Delhi	Karachi	Port Louis
Galle	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Hongkonk	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		Singapore

Shanghai Branch.
26 The Bund.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised	Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed	" 150,000,000
Capital paid up ..	" 75,000,000
Reserve	" 30,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: André Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris
BRANCHES:
Marseilles, New York, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton Foochow, Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

ASIA
BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
AN AMERICAN BANK
Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Cable: BANKASIA Tel. C. 1325

Other Branch Offices:
CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING and TIENTSIN

Complete Banking Facilities
Direct Personal Service

Interest on Deposit subject to check, also on time deposits. Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Bought, Sold, Negotiated or Collected
Financing of Shipments: Mail or Cable Payments and Transfers
RESEARCH BUREAU

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukieng	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
		Cincinatti	

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manger
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION
FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000
HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK
Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Exceptional Facilities Offered to STUDENTS GOING ABROAD

Foreign Exchange
Travelers' Cheques
Gold Currency Deposits
Drafts on Foreign Countries

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.
9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital $1,000,000.00
Deposits $8,500,000.00

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on July 20, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	18-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	18-20
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	18-20
Pomfret	"	20-22
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	none
Whitebait	"	20-24
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	each	50-80
Hare	"	none
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	24-28
Geese	each	60-90
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	15-16
Plover	each	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Teal	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Plover	each	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	8-12
Apples	"	8-12
Bananas	"	5-7
Cherries	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	1-3
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per dozen	$1.00-$1.20
Peaches	per lb.	8-10
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	8-10
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	8-10
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5-8
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	3-5
Parsnips	per bunch	5-8
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.60-$2.00
Spinach	per lb.	1-2
Tomatoes	"	3-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	"	$5.00
Flour, Australian	"	$4.75
Flour, Shanghai,	"	$3.00
Rice	200 lb.	$14.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	10
Chinese dairies	"	11
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 17.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 22.50
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Shanghai Trust Co.

We undertake the duties of trustees; purchase and sale of property; take charge of rentals; and write fire and marine insurance at lowest current rates.

Shanghai Trust Co.
88 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	$2,000,000
Paid up Capital	1,000,000
Reserve Fund	200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund.
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

R. CHENG,
Acting—Manager.

REDS WIN KIEV BY CAVALRY DASH

Force of 5,000 Horsemen Drove Right Through Center Of Polish Line South Of City

CATHEDRAL IS BLOWN UP

Soviet Accuses Poles Also Of Destroying Aqueduct And Electric Power Station

BY GEORGE RENWICK
(*New York Times*)

Warsaw, June 13.—A most daring Bolshevist cavalry raid brought about a unique battle southwest of Kiev before that city was evacuated by the Poles.

As I have recently reported, General Budenny, who commands the Red army on the Ukrainian front between the Dnieper and Dniester, reported to Trotsky his despair regarding the task of retaking Kiev. Trotsky's answer was to send him strong reinforcements and bid him attack on a certain date when his movements would coincide with important action elsewhere.

Now Budenny is nothing if not daring, and on receiving additional troops he decided on a coup of a remarkable nature. A force of 5,000 of his Red horsemen drove on Wednesday night right through the center of the Polish lines west of Byelaya Tsirko. A few miles farther on it split into three, one detachment moving on Berdichev and another on Fastova, cutting in the two places the southern most of the three railway lines to Kiev, while the center column rode, boot and saddle, on Jitomir, which was entered yesterday before the Polish General Staff was aware Budenny was on the warpath. Through Jitomir runs the central of the three lines of communication with Kiev.

The raiders spent Thursday working destruction over a considerable area. Farms were set on fire, railway lines ripped up and captured stores and rolling stock destroyed. It was a Red joyday.

Toward evening three columns again began to push north to cut the only remaining line to Kiev at Korosyshev thus isolating the city and placing about 50,000 Polish troops in the greatest danger. But opposition was encountered from Polish infantry posts and strong cavalry patrols rushed south from Korostyshev.

Early in the following forenoon the raiding Reds got a great surprise. Polish airplanes were out against them. From Korostyshev one squadron sent the Soviet horsemen riding for their lives out of Jitomir, while another swarm from Kiev attacked those who were playing havoc at Fastova.

Cavalry and airmen all day played a deadly game of hide and seek, the fliers running the Reds to earth by forcing them to take shelter in woods.

IN PRAISE OF SHORT PANTS

Something To Be Said In Support Of A London Project

London reports a serious attempt on the part of its tailors to restore to us men's costumes dyed in the hue of the violet, the plum, the rose, the grass and the Mediterranean Sea. Further, there is to be attempt to give us back the stocks and the ruffles and the knee breeches which made so pleasing to the eye the row and park of Brummel's day.

The proposed chromatic flights might be a little trying on the optic nerve, but it does seem as though something really helpful might be accomplished with the short pants. Granting that they are not always an artistic success when applied to gentlemen built notably in either the piano or the willow wand school of architecture, they still possess an advantage over the prevailing pantaloon, or trouser, drapery in that these last impose upon all their wearers, regardless of configuration, a high degree of ugliness. Representing as they do merely the adaptation of the standard stovepipe design in the requirement of human covering, their prospect is invariably one of unpleasantness.

It has been argued by authority that the late Grover Cleveland wore the worst trousers known to the present century and the one immediately preceding. The prints of his day offer much in support of this theory. Yet to hold such extreme of inelegance exclusively a Cleveland attribute is to deny acquaintance with the linen affairs in which William J. Bryan is sometimes photographed or the kneebulged apparatus encasing the lower zone of the Governor of New York. Also there exists the contemporaneous portrait of the President of the United States standing before the face of kings with one trouser leg reefed up toward his fifth rib and the other full pendant. Most strikingly this reveals the potentiality of the trouser for infelicity.

French Flier Sets Record Of 10,000 Hours In Air

With a record of more than 10,000 hours, or 416 days, spent in the air, Lieutenant Roget, noted French aviator, plans to set a mark which will stand the onslaught of fliers for years to come. Lieutenant Roget, who has been accompanied on all his flights by his pet dog, Follette, was the first aviator to fly across the Mediterrarean and back without stopping.

SUGAR RATIONS FOR U. S. AGAIN

Move Is Preventive, Not Curative, Says Man To Be In Charge

The entire United States will shortly be under a sugar rationing system very similar to that in effect during the war, says the New York World of June 14. Details have been made public by A. W. Riley, special assistant to the Attorney General, who will be in charge of the work.

In announcing the plan Mr. Riley asserted that placing the country on rations is preventive rather than curative as there is today sufficient sugar either on hand or on the way to the United States to meet normal needs, and there is no danger of a famine if ordinary economy is observed by consumers.

COMMITTEE DISTRIBUTING

Every bit of sugar will be rationed through a distributing committee of which Mr. Riley will be the chairman. Each member will be responsible to the Department of Justice for an equitable distribution in his jurisdiction.

The committee will consist of one representative each from producers, refiners, canners, preservers, candy makers, soft drink makers, bakers, wholesalers, retailers, jobbers and every other industry using any considerable amount of sugar. Mr. Riley will be the personal representative on the committee of the housewife and the hotels.

Headquarters will be established in New York. Each of the industries to be represented on the committee will be asked to name several representatives in whom they have confidence. From these the department will select one. In these events there is any hesitancy on the part of an industry to name representatives or refusal a representative for that industry will be arbitrarily named.

HOMES FIRST

The essential industries—including the home, canners, preservers, and bakers—will be taken care of first and the remainder will be allotted to the so called non-essential industries. First, all the available sugar will be taken stock of and equitably distributed—on paper—to the industries to the minimum amount it is estimated that will be necessary for the rest of the year. The representatives of each industry will be made responsible for the equitable distribution of the amount allotted to the individual consumer.

In this way it is believed that unfair distribution will be prevented, for, should any one consumer be slighted, that consumer is expected to make a complaint and the representative on the committee will be required to show cause to the department for any partiality.

The proposed system is in a sense voluntary, but Mr. Riley warns that the department has the power to enforce licensing and will not hesitate to do so if there is any attempt at evasion.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per C.M. s.s. China July 25

For Europe
Per P. & O. s.s. Dunera Aug. 8

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kokura Maru July 26

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima Maru Aug. 2

From Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Dunera Aug. 3

From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru July 25

CANADA ASKS TAFT TO REPRESENT HER

Ex-President May Act For Dominion On Grand Trunk Arbitration Board

TO DECIDE VALUE OF STOCK

Government Anxious To Assure British Stockholders Of Square Deal

Ottawa, June 14.—William H. Taft will be the representative of Canada on the Grand Trunk Arbitration Board if the ex-President of the United States will consent to act. That is the firm belief in Government circles in Ottawa in spite of an evasive answer returned by the Premier in the Commons this afternoon to the question of Redmock Lemieux as to whether there was any truth in a news despatch giving this information as rumored. The Premier's answer was that the item had merely rumored the appointment," and that no appointment had yet been made.

It is stated here that the effort is being made to get Mr. Taft to accept, not only because of his undoubted legal acumen and gift of luminous and lucid expression, but because it was desired to place beyond all doubt of the shareholders in England that the Government wanted to give them a fair deal, choosing as its own arbitrator not a Canadian partisan of the Government plan, but a man of world-wide reputation who is not a Canadian.

Now that the story is out, it will sit back and watch the effect on the public mind of such an appointment. If comments are approving the Government will go ahead, and the rest will depend on Mr. Taft.

Sir Walter Cassels, Chief Justice of the Exchequer Court, is to be the Chairman of the Arbitration Board, and the Grand Trunk Railway has yet to choose its representative. They are to determine the value of the first, second and third preference stocks and the common stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Mr. Lemieux, ex-Postmaster General, a personal friend and a neighbor of ex-President Taft at Murray Bay in the Summertime, was asked tonight what he thought of the effort to make this appointment.

"Isn't it extraordinary?" he exclaimed. "This Government, mainly composed of the men who fought reciprocity in 1911 and bitterly assailed Mr. Taft as the man who would make Canada the backyard of the United States, now goes to him as the man fittest to be trusted to represent it. We Liberals have always known that Mr. Taft was a disinterested friend of Canada, and now the Government is showing that in its heart of hearts it has always agreed with us. Time brings its revenges, and this only caps a long series of events which shows that we were right in 1911."

Amusements

St. GEORGE'S

OPEN AIR CINEMA,
217 Bubbling Well Road.
TO-NIGHT
Commencing 9:15 p.m. sharp.
Presenting the most charming and Attractive beauty

DOROTHY PHILIPS

in

"THE TALK OF THE TOWN"

A Six-Part Sparkling Comedy-Drama
A Snappy Tale by
HAROLD VICKERS

Towa Cinema

No. 4 Woochang Road

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

"THE FATAL RING"

19th and 20th Episodes
(LAST 4 PARTS)

JAPANESE TRANSFIGURATION PICTURE
In 4 Parts

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

SHOWING
On Sunday, July 25th
Matinee and Night
ONE NIGHT ONLY
Lois Meredith
in
"HELP WANTED"
A Paramount Picture
a
New Gaumont Graphic
and
THE MACK SENNET
Two-Parts Comedy
"FRIEND HUSBAND"

AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT

THOMAS INCE
presents

DOROTHY DALTON

IN

"THE PRICE MARK"

A ROMANCE THAT THRILLS EVEN THE MOST BLASE. A STORY THAT THROWS SIDELIGHTS ON THE GAIETY AND HEART THROBS OF AN ARTIST'S MODEL. A TALE OF LOVE, INTRIGUE, ADVENTURE AND STORMY EMOTION.

AMUSEMENTS

Lyceum Theatre

TONIGHT at 9.15
"The Quaints" in Their No. 3 Programme
"TWO PAIRS and A JOKER".

Enthusiastic reception of

R. B. Salisbury
and
"THE QUAINTS"

THE CHINA PRESS says—"'The Quaints' are the very best crowd I have seen at the Lyceum Theatre since Salisbury brought the *last* lot of Quaints"

Change of Programme every other night
PLAN AT MOUTRIE'S

ISIS

THE COOLEST AND THE BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN SHANGHAI.

Monday to Thursday, July 26th to 29th.

PATHE PRESENTS
The Serial Queen Supreme

RUTH ROLAND

IN

"THE ADVENTURES OF RUTH"

A High-Tension Serial of High-Heart Interest in
15 Thrilling Episodes 15

Episode III. "THE BEWITCHING SPY"
Episode IV. "THE STOLEN PICTURE"

IF THIS MYSTIC BAND SUCCEEDED IN STEALING THE PEACOCK FAN

Ruth Would be Robbed of Her Birthright!
How Was She to Frustrate this Mysterious Gang?
How Was She to Beat Them at Their Own Game?
Why Did She have to perform the Tasks Given Her With the Keys of Mystery?

WHO GAVE HER THE KEYS THAT UNLOCKED THE DOOR TO ROMANCE,

Adventure and Hidden Secrets? Each Key Meant a New and Different Adventure. Each Key Meant a Different Thrill!

COME AND OPEN THE 13 DOORS OF SURPRISE AND DARING WITH RUTH, THE SWEET QUEEN OF YOUTH!

Also showing other good comedies.

Special Music. **Usual Prices.**

MATINEE: Today 3 p.m. and Tonight

RUTH ROLAND

IN

"THE ADVENTURES OF RUTH"
1st and 2nd Episodes

AND

PEARL WHITE

IN

"THE BLACK SECRET"
The Last Episode

AT THE
APOLLO
ON MONDAY TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY

JULY 26th, 27th & 28th
PRESENTING DISTINCTIVE SUPER-SERIAL
THE FINAL THREE EPISODES OF
"THE MIDNIGHT MAN" FEATURING
JAMES J. CORBETT

THE POPULAR IDOL OF MILLIONS

CAN YOU GUESS THE FATE OF NELL AND JIM?

See the Final Episodes of this very interesting Super-Serial, they are full of "vim."

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
JULY 29th, 30th, 31st and AUGUST 1st.
"I Don't Want a Wife by Proxy, Only"
A BLACKTON PRODUCTION

RESPECTABLE BY PROXY

With Sylvia Breamer & Robert Gordon

ORIGINAL, NOVEL, SPICY ENTERTAINMENT

She Was a Chorus Girl
Luck was against her. Circumstances forced her to pose as this man's wife.
She belived him dead.

Then He Came Home
and found her there with his marriage certificate, ring, and everything.
How would you act if you were the boy?
If you were the girl?
Who was respectable by proxy?

How Did It All End?
SURPRISES, LAUGHS, AND REAL DRAMA AWAIT YOU

MATINEE: TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.
"THE MIDNIGHT MAN"
Episode 13: "A Fight to a Finish"
" 14: "The Jaws of Death"
" 15: "On the Wheel of Death"
Interest is now reaching its highest point as the story draws to its end.

TO-NIGHT AT 9.15 P.M.
MITCHELL LEWIS
in
"FAITH OF THE STRONG"
A Six-part fascinating Drama

USUAL PRICES

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. J. N. Ninnes, will leave on **Sunday, July 25,** at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on **Monday, July 26,** at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking,** Capt. K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, July 26,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung,** Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, July 27,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo,** 3,925 Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, July 27,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung,** Captain Monkman, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Tuesday, July 27,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenkiang,** Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on **Wednesday, July 28,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang,** Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, July 29,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Luenho,** 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodgett, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, July 29,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Tel. Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Waising,** 1,864 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, July 30,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chaili,** Captain J. M. Clare, will leave on **Friday, July 30,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang,** Captain Pickard, will leave on **Saturday, July 31,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Szechuen,** Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, August 3,** at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Capt. A. E. Edwardes, will leave on **Monday, July 26,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Hsinfung,** Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Tuesday, July 27, at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kungping, Capt. C. Shipherd, will leave on **Tuesday morning, July 27.** For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. Crawford, will leave on **Tuesday morning, July 27.** For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang,** Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, July 27,** at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No.

AMOY, HONGKONG, CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sinkiang,** Capt. C. W. Puckett will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, July 29,** at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean,** Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, July 31,** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung,** Captain Monkman, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, August 3,** at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow,** Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, July 27,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsintah,** Capt. J. Glen, will leave on **Tuesday morning, July 27.** For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The Steamer **Irene,** Capt. N. Malean, will leave on **Tuesday morning, July 27.** For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangsi,** Captain J. R. Shearer, will leave on **Wednesday, July 28,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chekiang,** Captain E. L. Jones, will leave on **Thursday, July 29,** at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien,** Captain Walker, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, July 31** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow,** Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Saturday, July 31,** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien** Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, August 3,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, Kobe, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Manila Maru,** Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **July 26.** The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at 3:00 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

NEW YORK, via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA.—The Str. **Altai Mara,** Captain K. Mori, will be despatched from Shanghai ——— on **July 20,** at ——— For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4232, 4234 and 4235.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 25	—	San Francisco	†China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
July 26	—	Tacoma, etc.	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
July 30	—	San Francisco	Higho	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 31	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 1	—	New York	Lisbon Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 8	—	New York	Muroran Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 14	—	Seattle, etc.	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
Aug. 14	—	San Francisco	West Cadron	Am.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 14	—	San Francisco	†Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Aug. 14	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 15	—	Baltimore v. Sues	Elkridge	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 16	—	Vancouver	†Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 22	—	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 23	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 25	—	Seattle, etc.	†Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 28	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 28	—	Seattle, etc.	Toyohashi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 31	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co
Sep. 9	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Sep. 11	—	San Francisco	†Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Sep. 12	—	Vancouver	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Sep. 16	—	Seattle, etc.	†Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 3	—	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Oct. 19	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 25	—	Moji, Kobe, Y'hama	Kaiyan	Br.	M.M. & Co.
July 27	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 28	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 30	—	Kobe	Takada	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July 31	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 3	—	N'saki, Kobe, Yhama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 3	—	Kobe	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 4	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaki	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 7	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaki	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 10	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 25	—	London, etc.	†Iyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 28	—	London, etc.	Glengyle	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July 28	—	Marseilles, etc.	West Mingo	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 30	—	Calcutta	Takada	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July ..	—	London, etc.	West Carnifax	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 2	—	London, etc.	†Atsuta Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 2	—	Hamburg, etc.	Tatsuno Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 2	—	London, etc.	Prometheus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 5	—	Trieste, etc.	Pilsna	Ital.	Dod. & Co.
Aug. 5	—	Havre & L'pool	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 7	—	Liverpool, etc.	Durban Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 8	—	Bombay, etc.	†Dunera	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 8	—	London	†Lahore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 8	—	London, etc.	Glentara	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Aug. 10	—	London, etc.	West Campgaw	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 10	—	Marseilles, etc.	†Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Aug. 12	—	London, ports	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 14	—	London, etc.	Prometheus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 14	—	London, etc.	†Kaiyan	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Aug. 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Bellerophon	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 16	—	Scandinavia	Chile	Swed.	E. A. Co.
Aug. 16	—	Liverpool	Kanagawa M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 17	—	London, etc.	Glenamoy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Aug. 23	—	London, etc.	†Plassy	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 26	—	London etc.	Protesilaus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 29	—	Marseilles, etc.	†Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Aug ..	—	R'dam & Hamburg	Toba	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
Sep. 2	—	Liverpool, etc	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 3	—	London, etc.	†Jeypore	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Sep. 9	—	London, etc.	Achilles	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 10	—	London, etc.	†Khiva	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Sep. 15	—	London, etc.	Kansas	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Sep. 16	—	London, etc.	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 16	—	Liverpool, etc.	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. ..	—	A'dam & Hamburg	Baaran	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Oct. 7	—	London, etc.	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 14	—	Liverpool, etc.	Titan	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 26	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.N. Co.
July 26	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
July 27	3.30	Ningpo	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 27	8.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
July 27	—	Hongkong, Canton	Kungping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 27	—	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 29	9.00*	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
July 31	11.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 1	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 3	—	Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 3	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 9	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co
Aug. 12	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 19	—	Hongkong	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co
Aug. 21	—	Manila & Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Aug. 21	—	Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 26	—	Manila & Hongkong	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 27	8.00*	Tsingtau, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
July 27	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 27	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 27	—	Newchwang	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 28	8.00*	Newchwang	Kwangsi	Br.	B. & S.
July 29	8.00*	Tsingtau	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
July 31	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T.	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
July 31	11.00*	Tsingtau	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
July 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
July 27	D.L.	Pukow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
July 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
July 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
July 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waising	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
July 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
July 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 3	noon	Pukow	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.

† CARRYING MAIL.
* A. M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar
(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 4 and 5 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
7h. 35m.	11ft. 11in.	8h. 25m.	5ft. 1in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The night tides are higher than the day tides).
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	A.M. M	P.M. H	P.M. M
6	20	6	54

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
2 29 p.m.	0 30 a.m.	5h. 13m.	6h. 58m.	4h. 28m.	7h. 43m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For July 29.69in.
754.3mm.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "SHENGKING" ..... sails July 26th, midnight.
S.S. "TATUNG" ..... sails July 27th, midnight.
S.S. "CHUNGKING" ..... sails July 28th, midnight.
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ..... sails July 27th, 3 p.m.
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" ..... sails July 31st, 10 a.m.
S.S. "FENGTIEN" ..... sails August 3rd, 3 p.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SUIYANG" ..... sails July 27th direct.
S.S. "SINKIANG" ..... (Via Amoy) sails July 29th.
S.S. "TEAN" ..... (via Swatow) July 31st.
Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "YINGCHOW" ..... sails July 31st.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" .....at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
French Bund.

Tel. No.
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

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Canada - United States - Europe
Through Tickets Issued
Reservations Arranged. Itineraries Planned

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There is no better way to carry your funds than in Dominion Express Traveler's Checks. They are issued in denominations of $10, $20, $50, $100 and $200, and show on the face of each the amount you will receive in foreign money. They identify you against loss and are accepted by Express Agents, Banks, Railway Companies, and Hotels, throughout the world.

SAILINGS

To Vancouver
Emp. of Asia July 31
Monteagle Aug. 16
Emp. of Russia Aug. 28
Emp. of Japan Sept. 17

To Manila-Hongkong
†Monteagle Aug. 1
*Emp. of Russia Aug. 13
†Emp. of Japan Sept. 5
*Emp. of Asia Sept. 10
*Via Manila
†To Hongkong Direct

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Telephone, Central 181

Passenger Office
Palace Hotel
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Shanghai,
Telephone, Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

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TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

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S.S. "ELDRIDGE" ....Aug. 10th

FOR PORTLAND
S.S. "COAXET" .....Aug. 15th

FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA
S.S. "COAXET" .....Aug. 15th

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THE ADMIRAL LINE

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GEO. A. HEYBURN, Asst. Gen. Agent

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"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. Venezuela ... Aug. 14	S.S. Ecuador .....Aug. 21
S.S. Ecuador ..... Sept. 11	S.S. Colombia ..... Sept. 18

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai	Leave for San Francisco
ARCHER		
WEST NIGER	July 15	Aug. 3
WEST NERIS	July 25	Aug. 12
EIKRIDGE	Aug. 1	Aug. 22

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE
For Singapore, Colombo, Mediterranean Ports and Baltimore.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
WEST MINGO ..... July 25

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA

BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
TENYO MARU ..... Aug. 14
SHINYO MARU ..... Sept. 9
KOREA ..... Oct. 3

FOR HONOKONG
SHINYO MARU ..... Aug. 21
SIBERIA MARU ..... Sept. 30

All steamers of this company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transporation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings.
Telephone No. 3229.

LLOYD TRIESTINO
Fast Passenger Service Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.
Next sailings:—
S.S. "PILSMA" about Aug. 5
* Carrying Passengers.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS
Union Building Telephone Central 1698

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
Sailings From Shanghai
SUBJECT TO CHANGE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
via Japan and Honolulu
S. S. "CHINA" (16,200 tons) * ..... July 25
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 tons) ..... Aug. 28
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 tons) ..... Aug. 31
*Will not call Yokohama and Honolulu
*Will arrive at San Francisco Aug. 12

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NANKING" ..... Aug. 9
S.S. "NILE" ..... Aug. 19
S.S. "CHINA" ..... Sept. 15

For further information regarding Passenger Fares, Sailings, Freight Rates, etc., apply to

F. R. BARRETT, Agent.
Cable address "CHIMAIL" Phone "Central 4778"
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.
For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Aug. 6
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Aug. 16

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.
For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

DURBAN MARU		Capt. E. Takahashi,	Aug. 7

For Marseilles and Liverpool via ports:—

KANAGAWA MARU	12,500	Capt. E. Doki,	Aug. 16

VICTORIA AND SEATTLE
For Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama:—

KASUGA MARU	19,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Aug. 25
TOYOHASHI MARU	15,000	Capt. T. Tofuda,	Aug. 28
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Sept. 16

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

LISBON MARU		Capt. T. Shiral,	Aug. 1
MURORAN MARU			Aug. 8

FOR YOKOHAMA (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe).

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Takano,	Aug. 10
KOKURA MARU	6,500	Capt. S. Ito,	July 27
KASUGA MARU	2,000	Capt. S. Iriye,	Aug. 3

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Aug. 3

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. T. Sasaki,	July 28
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. J. Shinohara,	July 31
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	Aug. 4
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Aug. 7

FOR HONGKONG.

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. K. Stauno,	Aug. 5

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Aug. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	Aug. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	Sept. 22
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. J. Kusano,	Oct. 20

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

PUGET SOUND TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SEATTLE-MANILA via SHANGHAI & HONGKONG
and
NEW YORK SERVICE
Manila-New York.

Operated for account of UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
For rates and full particulars apply to
AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY
AGENTS
53 SZECHUEN ROAD Telephone Central 944

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR LONDON & ANTWERP
S. S. "WEST CARNIFAX" ..... July 25th
FOR LONDON-ROTTERDAM-ANTWERP
S. S. "WEST CAMPGAW" ..... August 10th
Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board.
For rates and particulars apply to
THE BARBER S.S. LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471

STRUTHERS & DIXON
INCORPORATED

Pacific representatives and operators
Green Star Line

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Steamer	Date	Steamer	Date
Brave Coeur	Aug. 7	West Ivis†	Aug. 14
West Ivis†	Aug. 11		

(If sufficient inducement offers)
* San Francisco † Seattle
Through B/Ls issued to all Overland Points in U.S.A. and Canada
ATLANTIC & GULF PORTS VIA PANAMA SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD
Editor	In Port	
Greenland	Aug. 6	
Eastern Crown	Aug. 28	
Fortnightly		Fortnightly

* Baltimore † New Orleans
For rates, space or other particulars, apply to
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
FOR THE FAR EAST,
Shanghai, China.
L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres.
SHANGHAI OFFICE,
7, Jinkee Road.
Tel. Central 3317.
J. G. EMENS, Agent
Telegrams "DIXTRUTH"

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
Y.T.P.D.W.	June 25	Cockchafer	Br. gun-boat
B III	July 22	Colombo	Br. cruiser
Y.T.P.D.W.	June 25	Cricket	Br. gun-boat
F N B	July 6	Desaix	Fr. cruiser
B N B	July 4	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
SOCW	July 23	Lea	Am. destroyer
O.D.W.	June 25	Mantis	Br. gun-boat
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 228	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
SOCW	July 23	Rizal	Am. destroyer
I.C	May 22	Samar	Am. gun-boat

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S. S. Lines

(Companies Incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "LAHORE"	August 8th
S.S. "KALYAN"	August 14th
*S.S. "PLASSY"	August 23rd
S.S. "JEYPORE"	September 3rd
S.S. "KHIVA"	September 10th.

*Also calls at Bombay

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

S.S. "DUNERA"	August 8th

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "TORILLA"	July 28th
S.S. "TAKADA"	August 14th
S.S. "ARRATOON APCAR"	August 18th
S.S. "JAPAN"	August 25th

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "EASTERN"	August 18th

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: General: Central 169
Passage: Central 2510
Freight: Central 2009

CHINA PACIFIC CO.

Agents for
Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
and
Sudden and Christenson
Cargo Service between
PORTLAND, OREGON
and
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN and DAIREN

Through bills of lading to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to:—
C. L. Seitz, General Agent
Telephone C. 463
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, 4th Floor.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ALPS MARU	15,000	Y. Somekawa,	Sept. 2	Sept. 4

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA, Japan ports, San Francisco, and Panama.

*ALTAI MARU	15,000	K. Mari,	July 27	July 29

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Victoria and Seattle) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

MANILA MARU	15,000	H. Yamaguchi,	July 24	July 26

FOR HONGKONG.

AFRICA MARU	13,000	H. Yamamoto,	Aug. 3	Aug. 5

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU	3,000	T. Fuchigami,	July 29	July 31

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KOBOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki	Aug. 1	Aug. 3

These steamers marked* have no passenger accommodation.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Tel. Nos. C. 4232, 4234 and 4235. Union Building, 4 The Bund.
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. East 202, 209 & 213
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 6	—	Chinwangtao	Indigirka	Rus.	R.V.F.
Jan. 21	—	Japan	Kitune Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 19	—	Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Mar. 22	—		Chienan	Chi.	W. & Co.
May 12	—	Japan	Naotetsu Maru	Jap.	
May 20	—	Port Wallut	Simferopol	Rus.	R.V.F.
May 30	—	Japan	Tosa Maru 10	Jap.	
June 16	—	Liverpool, etc.	Pakling	Br.	B & S
June 22	—		Waban	Am.	Adl. Line
June 24	—	Foochow	Rotorua	Br.	N.S.S.N. Co.
June 25	—		Georgi	Rus.	R. V. F.
June 26	—	Nanking	Letai	Br.	B. & S.
June 28	—	Chefoo	Shunchong	Chi.	T.Y.S.S. Co.
July 4	—	Chinwangtao	Haedan		
July 8	—	Hankow, etc.	Kweilee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 10	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 12	—	Cruise	Pingching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 13	—	Seattle	West Ivan	Chi.	Customs
July 17	—	New York	Wm. Henry Webb	Am.	A. T. Co.
July 17	—	Chinwangtao	Shinyei Maru	Jap.	Adl. Line
July 17	—	London, etc.	Glentara	Jap.	K. M. A.
July 17	—	Foochow	Childar	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July 17	—	Tientsin	Mingshun	Br.	W. & Co.
July 17	—	New York	Keketticut	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
July 18	—		Yero Maru	Am.	Adl. Line
July 19	—	Los Angeles	West Montop	Jap.	M. S. K.
July 19	—	Liverpool, etc.	Alcinous	Am.	L.A.P.N. Co.
July 19	—		Friesland	Br.	B. & S.
July 20	—	London, etc.	Glenamoy	Dut.	
July 21	—	London, etc.	Kalyan	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July 21	—	Japan	West Raritan	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July 21	—	Cruise	Hupeng	Am.	C. Bros.
July 22	—	Manila	Bellflower		Customs
July 22	—	Vladivostok	Shinyue	Am.	Adl. Line
July 22	—	Hankow, etc.	Tseanatah	Chi.	L. V. Lang
July 22	—	Foochow	Halvdan	Br.	C. J. & E. Co.
July 23	—	Tientsin, etc.	Heinkong	Nor.	N.S.S.N. Co.
July 23	—	Japan	Genzan Maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 23	—	Tsingtau	Chenan	Jap.	M.B.K.
July 23	—	Hongkong	Weishun	Br.	B. & S.
July 23	—	Japan	Iyo Maru	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
July 23	—	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Jap.	N. Y. K
July 23	—	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
July 23	—	Ningpo	Meinan	Br.	B. & S
July 24	—	Pukow	Suiyang	Am.	Socony.
July 24	—		Kaitsu Maru	Br.	B. & S.
July 24	—	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	*S. Shokai
July 24	—	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
July 24	—		West Carnifax	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co
July 24	—	Swatow	Kwangse	Am.	Adl. Line
July 24	—	Newchwang	Kungping	Br	B & S
July 24	—	Japan	Juho Maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 24	—	Japan	Kohoku M.	Jap.	M.B.K.
July 24	—	Cruise	Likin	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 24	—	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Chi.	Customs
July 24	—	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Br.	B. & S.
July 24	—	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
				Jap.	N. K. K.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
July 23	—	Balikpapan	Armetis	Dut. A.P. Co.
July 24	—	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
July 24	—	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
July 24	—	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
July 24	—	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
July 24	—	Hongkong, Canton	Kwanglee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 24	—	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.N. Co
July 24	—	S. H'kong, C'ton	Tungshing	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 24	—	S. H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br. B & S.
July 24	—	Japan	Chikugo M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 24	—	Tsingtau	Tsan	Br. B & S
July 24	—	Chinwangtao	Taito Maru	Jap. K. M. A.
July 24	—	Tientsin	Heinming	Chi. C.M.S.N Co.
July 24	—	Hongkong	Editor	Am. S. & Dix
July 24	—	Tientsin, etc.	Fengtien	Br. J.M. & Co.
July 24	—	Vladivostok	Shinyue	Chi. L.V. Lang
July 24	—	Ningpo, Pootoo	Heinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co

Arrivals

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
July 24	—	Ningpo	Heinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 24	—	Pukow	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
July 24	—		Kaitsu Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
July 24	—	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R. Co.
July 24	—	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi C.M.S.N Co.
July 24	—		West Carnifax	Am. Adl. Line
July 24	—	Swatow	Kwangse	Br B & S
July 24	—	Newchwang	Kungping	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 24	—	Japan	Juho Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
July 24	—	Japan	Kokura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 24	—	Cruise	Likin	Chi. Customs
July 24	—	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B & S
July 24	—	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N Co
July 24	—	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.

Siccawei Weather Reports

23.—Not one evening report from all the stations between Tokyo and Formosa: a typhoon might pass unnoticed in that gap. A storm passes West of Bonin and threatens the South coast of Japan; the typhoon of the Pacific last of Luzon, continues to advance towards Formosa; the one of the south threatens Hainan and Annam. Fine day at Shanghai; rain in south China and at Formosa.

24.—Fine and cool morning with mist. The wind has continued to back to ENE. The pressure is slowly decreasing.

MACKENZIE & CO., LTD'S S. S. "LOONG MOW"

Lieut.-Commander S. Hall, R. N. R. (Captain).

The "Loong Mow" is a new steamer expressly constructed for the run between Ichang and Chungking and is fitted with every modern convenience for passengers. She has large, airy, state bedrooms, electric light and fans throughout.

Regular connection will be maintained with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamers at Ichang during the season.

Through tickets may be booked from Shanghai to Chungking.

For Freight and/or Passage apply to:—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Telephone Central Nos. 77 and 401.

Vessels Due

Chekiang, *Hankow*	July	28
Chihli, *Swatow*	July	27
China, *Hongkong*	July	25
Choysang, *Hongkong*	July	29
Chungking, *Hankow*	July	26
E. of Asia, *Hongkong*	July	31
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	Aug.	1
Hector, *Liverpool*	July	26
Hopsang, *Hongkong*	July	29
Hsinfung, *Ningpo*	July	27
Hsin Peking *Ningpo*	July	26
Hsinchi, *Foochow*	July	26
Hwahta, *Hankow*	July	30
Kasuga Maru, *Japan*	July	31
Kashima Maru, *Seattle*	Aug.	2
Kiangtoo, *Hankow*	Aug.	2
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	July	27
Kianguu, *Hankow*	July	31
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	July	26
Kingsing, *Tientsin*	July	26
Kobe Maru, *Dairen*	July	31
Kumano Maru, *Japan*	July	25
Kutwo, *Hankow*	July	31
Kwongsang, *Tsingtau*	July	26
Luenyi, *Hankow*	July	29
Loongwo, *Hankow*	July	25
Monteagle, *Vancouver*	July	31
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Aug.	1
Omi Maru, *Japan*	Aug.	1
Sakaki M. *Dairen*	July	26
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	July	28
Singkiang, *Hongkong*	July	25
Suiwo, *Hankow*	July	29
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Aug.	2
Szechuen, *Hongkong*	July	31
Takada, *Calcutta*	July	29
Tatung, *Hankow*	July	25
Tean, *Tsingtau*	July	29
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Aug.	1
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	July	25
Tungwah, *Tientsin*	July	25
Waishing, *Hankow*	July	28
Wosang, *Hankow*	July	30
Woosung, *Hankow*	Aug.	2
Wuchang, *Hankow*	July	30
Yawata Maru, *Japan*	July	28
Yingchow, *Hongkong*	July	29

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Shinyo Maru	June	21
Nile	June	22
Broad Arrow	June	28
Western Cross	July	2
Sylvan Arrow	July	5
Hyrcania	July	12
Colombia	July	18
Korea Maru	July	18
Satanta	July	18
For Tacoma		
Arabia Maru	July	7
Arizona Marn	July	20
For Seattle		
Mikesan Maru	June	28
Katori Maru	July	12
Tajima Maru	July	13
For Portland		
West Navaria	June	30
West Nomentum	July	24
For Vancouver		
Empress of Russia	July	6
Mattawa	July	10
Empress of Japan	July	23
For New York		
Toyooka Maru	June	25
Deucalion	July	5
Grace Dollar	July	18
Amazon Maru	July	19
Javary	July	22
Justin	July	23
For London etc.		
Helenus	June	21
Inaba Maru	June	23
Karmala	June	25
Euryades	June	30
Carmarthenshire	June	30
Elpenor	July	1
Kamo Maru	July	9
Himalaya Maru	July	10
Kathlambe	July	13
Cardiganshire	July	18
Devanha	July	20
Pyrrhus	July	22
For Liverpool		
Orestes	July	14
Knight Templar	July	15
Awa Maru	July	19
Tokushima Maru	July	21
Demodocus	July	23
For Hamburg		
Tsushima Maru	July	9
For Marseilles		
Porthos	June	25
For Trieste		
Persia	July	21
For Calcutta		
Gregory Apcar	June	21
Torilla	July	13
For Bombay		
Dilwara	July	13
For Java		
Tjibodas	June	23
Mellon	July	17

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Chinkiang: Mr. E. F. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. C. Forrest; for Wuhu: Dr. Hamlet, Messrs. Wong Brewer; for Hankow: Dr. Warren, Mrs. Lowder, Mrs. Vlazovd, Mrs. Winer, Miss Winer, Mr. J. B. Mauley.

Per C.N. s.s. Tean for Tsingtau: Miss Rand, Messrs. I. Macdonald, W. B. Christian, Anderson, Eabry, S. Chendukoff, Oliver, Karatigrin, Frezer, C. B. Sethna, Mr. and Mrs. Tonfensky.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien for Weihaiwei: Misses N. Speidel, Harder, Mr. E. H. McMitchael; for Chefoo: Mrs. E. Hardman and infant, Mr. Ibson Sorrnsen, Mr. and Mrs. Filipovich and 2 infants; for Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. Dawson and 3 children, Mrs. Mitchell and infant, Miss Fiefield, Mrs. J. Wewey, Miss Kederoff, Mrs. Cockburn, Messrs. G. Andrews, Kinman, A. H. Gordon, J. A. Bergongnoux, Weatherby, Norman, Bickerton, one French Officer and 5 French soldiers.

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tsingtau tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin and Chefoo tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Hopsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow next Thursday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera which sailed from Bombay on July 14 is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai today.

The B.I. s.s. Takada, from Calcutta on July 7, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chekiang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Choysang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton and Hongkong next Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. China left Hongkong on Thursday afternoon and is due at Woosung at daylight today. The inward bound passenger tender is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about 9.30 o'clock this morning. The China sails for Nagasaki and San Francisco today and the tender with outgoing passengers and mail will leave at 1.30 p.m.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Hector, from Liverpool, left Singapore for Shanghai on Sunday, July 18.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ceasfa left Kobe for Moji, Taku and Shanghai on Wednesday, July 21.

The I-C. s.s. Sutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Wosang will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Tsingtau for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Tientsin for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Tientsin for Lungkow, Hongkong and Canton on Thursday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen tomorrow morning and will sail for Tsingtau and Dairen at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. The passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at 9 o'clock tomoorow night.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chihli is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Swatow tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon with the French mails of July 3, left Colombo at ten o'clock Wednesday night, July 21, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Friday, August 6.

The B.I. s.s. Japan, from Calcutta, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on August 14.

The P. and O. s.s. Jeyore, from London, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Tuesday.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the C.M. s.s. China will leave the Customs Jetty at 1.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Manila Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

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Very Superior and Substantial New Furniture and Accessories
All of good quality and in excellent condition

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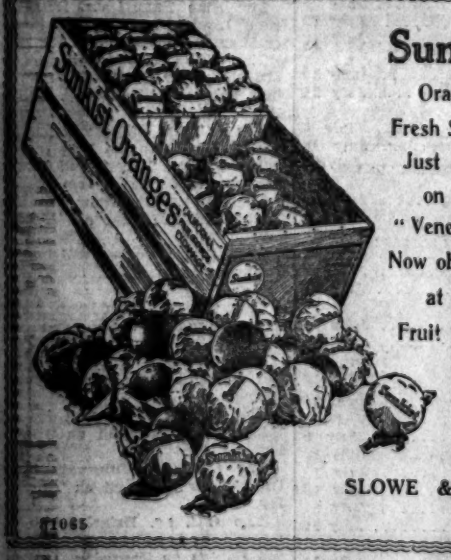

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Business and Official Notices are continued on Page 23

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Far superior to Ordinary Whiskies

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73 & 73A Szechuen Road.

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 573

China—East Coast.

Wenchow District.

Taichau Islands.

Possibility of Wrecks in vicinity—Further information.

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 572, NOTICE is hereby given that information has been received to the effect that the dredger "Shanghai" has stranded on the coast in Taichau Bay, and is therefore no longer endangering navigation.

With reference to the steam-tug "Jan," further reports indicate that this vessel foundered to the southwestward of the Taichau Islands. Owing to the smallness of this vessel and the depth of water in the vicinity it is considered that she is not a danger to navigation.

H. E. HILLMAN,
Acting Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 24th July, 1920.

31059

BIRTH

KARLBECK: On July 20, 1920, at Kuling, to Mr. and Mrs. O. Karlbeck, a daughter.

HOUSES WANTED

1921: Unfurnished house wanted on long lease from January or March next. Five or six rooms, large garden, western district or French concession. Rental about Tls. 150. Reply to Box 1207, THE CHINA PRESS.

BACHELOR wants to rent small house, furnished or unfurnished; price no objection. Apply to Box 1491, THE CHINA PRESS.

31011 J 25

WANTED by first of October, furnished or unfurnished house in western district or French concession. Modern sanitary conveniences preferred. Apply to Box 1493, THE CHINA PRESS.

30989 J. 28

PROFESSIONAL

BACK TO THE FARM: Everywhere men of the city are being attracted by big possibilities in scientific farming. Provides healthful, interesting and profitable vocation with prospects of early financial independence. The I. C. S. teaches Soil Improvement, Farm Crops, Livestock, Dairying, Fruit Growing, Vegetable Growing, Poultry Farming, etc., etc. Request interesting catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, Chinese P. O. Box No. 1.

WANTED, lessons on the Hawaiian Guitar. Reply, with terms, to Box 30, THE CHINA PRESS.

31055 J. 25

MISS Zoen Yien-wong, pianist of the New England Conservatory of Music, will continue her teaching in the summer. Lessons in piano, harmony and music theory are given at her studio or at the pupils' homes. For terms and particulars, apply to No. 36 Scott Road.

30809

LESSONS in Russian given by a young lady from Petrograd. Please apply to 921 East Broadway, upstairs.

31056 J. 25

New Thought Center: Sunday Meetings at 6 p.m. Metaphysical teachings and treatments daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Public cordially invited. 522 Avenue Joffre. Phone West 411.

31029

In the United States Court for China

Sarah Rothstein, Plaintiff, vs. *Isadore Rothstein, Defendant.*

Cause No. 1053
Civil No. 369
SUMMONS TO ANSWER
Filed July 16, 1920
James P. Connolly, Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies

GREETING: You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendant

ISADORE ROTHSTEIN,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer thereto on oath.

WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China at Shanghai, China, July 16, 1920.

JAMES P. CONNALLY,
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

30919

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES
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is the choice of all motorists who want a speedometer that they can be sure is accurate and dependable

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APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, small flat, with all modern conveniences, furnished or unfurnished. Rent no object. Apply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.

31036 J. 25

HOUSES TO LET

SMALL five-roomed house, with bath, to rent at once, small amount of furniture, in Wayside district. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.

31060 J. 2

TO LET, August 1st, six-roomed unfurnished house, near Burlington Hotel. Rental Tls. 70 per month. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.

31040 J. 27

TO LET, furnished house from August 1st to November 30th, French concession. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

30970

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, good offices on ground and first-floors near the Bund. Apply to Box 11, THE CHINA PRESS.

31025 J. 25

TO LET, ground floor offices in central district, containing 630 sq. ft. floor space. Rent Tls. 150 per month. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd.

30982

OFFICES to let near Bund, four very large rooms, immediate occupation. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

30806

SITUATIONS VACANT

COTTON TEXTILES MANUFACTURING: This important, growing industry in China needs trained men. You can secure complete training at home in your spare time. Only necessary to be able to read simple English to begin. We teach you the rest. Write for catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, Chinese P. O. Box No. 1.

WANTED, a reliable Chinese all-round office assistant, with knowledge of typewriting, must be quick at figures. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.

31016 J. 25

WANTED by an American concern, English-speaking dye shroff. One who thoroughly understands dyestuffs, and who is capable of obtaining orders. Good salary and commission to the right man. Apply to Box 7, THE CHINA PRESS.

31020 J. 25

WANTED, American woman with college or normal training, to teach English in mission boys' school. E. H. Cressy, 38 Quinsan Road, Shanghai.

30806

MISCELLANEOUS

LAWN TENNIS. Advertiser requires coaching and practice. Reply with terms, to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.

31054 J. 28

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST, a dark brown spaniel hound, eight or nine years old Good reward. Apply to Dr. Hlodo, near Wanpang bridge, telephone North 2344.

31035 J. 29

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED: A steady and hard-working young Portuguese seeks improvement. Is thoroughly conversant with office routine, accounting and general banking. Also knows bookkeeping and typewriting. Willing to work in any capacity with prospects. Reply to Box No. 33, THE CHINA PRESS.

31061 J. 28

STENOGRAPHER-secretary, young lady, American, experienced, possessing initiative and adaptability, thoroughly familiar with all branches of office routine desires position offering possibilities of advancement. Please apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.

31044 J. 25

WANTED, extra work after office hours, or from 4 to 7. Particulars to Box 21, THE CHINA PRESS.

31042 J. 27

SITUATION wanted by hides and skin expert, long experience in Northern and Southern ports. A.1. references; outports no objection. Please apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.

31031 A. 7

WILL recommend excellent cook and coolie to be free August 1st. American cooking. Apply to Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS.

31034 J. 25

YOUNG LADY, with experience in office work and good knowledge of foreign languages, looks for position as secretary or in office. Apply to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.

31032 J. 27

EUROPEAN chauffeur, speaks English, four years' experience; all makes of cars. Write to 78 Bubbling Well Road.

31015 J. 25

American returned student, with secretarial experience, conversant with dialects, wishes position with prospect. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.

31022 J. 25

SECRETARIAL position, with opportunities for advancement, by American girl, age 25, experience seven years; five years secretary to president of large public utility in America, and eighteen months' service in France. Apply to Box 1498, THE CHINA PRESS.

30999 J. 25

CHINESE Electrical Engineer, graduate of University of Illinois, eight years in the United States, one year shop experience, three years as designing engineer with a large electrical manufacturing firm in Pittsburgh, America. Capable of designing power and light plants, machine-shop equipment, cotton mill, mine and all other modern electrical industries. Any good proposition will be entertained. Communications treated as strictly confidential. Apply to Dr. R. A. Parker, 36 Carter Road.

30993 J. 29

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED from 1st September, four or five-roomed unfurnished house, western district or French concession. Rental about Taels sixty. Apply to Box 1499, THE CHINA PRESS.

31003 J. 23

WANTED, nice, comfortable house, furnished or unfurnished, 10 to 14 rooms, western district or French concession preferred. Would take furniture over, if necessary. Phone Central 3244, or apply to Box 1496, THE CHINA PRESS.

30997

FROM August 15th or sooner, four or five-roomed furnished house, French concession preferred. Apply No. 4 Route Vallon.

31049 J. 25

WANTED, house with 4 to 5 rooms, or flat of three rooms, with kitchen and bathroom. Will take over furniture, preferably unfurnished, in a respectable family. Hongkew district. End of August or September. Apply to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS.

31050 J. 25

REFINED American family, recently arrived from United States, desirous renting modern house of about six rooms in French concession or western district, preferably in vicinity Columbia Country Club. Furnished house essential but not imperative. Occupancy August 1st or before September 1st. Best of local references furnished. Apply to Box 35, THE CHINA PRESS.

31064

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board — Residence
Apply Mrs. S. POLLOCK.

TO LET with board, from August 1st, large well-furnished room, facing south, with closed-in verandah and private modern bathroom. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Tennis, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS.

FLAT in French-town, pleasantly situated, also two large attic rooms. Apply to Box 1386, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, furnished, with board, nice flat and tennis, every comfort, good table. Apply between 10 and 6 p.m., 24 Route Pere Robert.

TO LET with board, French-town, near tram, nicely furnished bedroom, bathroom, flush toilet, real good table, tennis. Apply to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.

31046 J. 25

TO LET, in Darrock Road, two unfurnished rooms, with or without board. Apply to Box 37, THE CHINA PRESS.

31070 J. 27

TO LET, with board, one large well-furnished room, with bath. Please apply to 28 Carter Road, telephone west 1912.

TO LET with board, one well-furnished room with private bathroom. Apply 3, Young Allen Terrace.

31036 J. 25

VERY desirable, strictly modern apartment, two rooms, with kitchen attached, centrally located, near Bund, furnished absolutely complete, at moderate rental, furniture to be taken over. Apply to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.

31048 J. 28

FURNISHED rooms to let, with board, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, from 1st of August. Apply 5 Young Allen Terrace.

31051 J. 28

TO LET, with board, well-furnished rooms, bathroom attached. Equipped with telephone. For particulars, apply to Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS.

31058

TO LET, furnished bed and sitting-room with verandah, from August 1st. Board optional, 7 Wayside Road.

30976

TO LET, one furnished room, with board. Apply 20 Haskell Road.

31030 J. 27

TO LET, one large airy double bedroom, in good central location, good board and attendance for two bachelors or married couple. Phone and elevator, immediate occupation. Apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.

31028 J. 25

FURNISHED room with bath, without board, very central. Apply top floor, 9 Ezra Road.

31013 J. 25

ROOMS, with full board to let, verandah, bathrooms. Western district. Apply 78 Bubbling Well Road.

31015 J

WELL-furnished rooms, with excellent board, to let, at No. 103 Bubbling Well Road. Phone west 805, or call personally.

30992 J. 27

BOSTONIA, 61 Carter Road, to let, July 24th, one large room with verandah, tennis court, garden; American management. Phone west 883 or Central 975.

30987 J. 28

TO LET, on Avenue Road, near Ferry, room with bathroom and verandah attached. Call West 240.

31009 J. 25

TO BE LET, from 1st September next, three large rooms with verandah, one small room and lavatory, suitable for offices or club, on ground floor. Centrally situated. Electrical fittings must be taken over. Apply to Box 1477, THE CHINA PRESS.

30994 J. 27

FLAT consisting of two rooms, bathroom and large verandah, vacant July 30th, facing South-East. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 15 Quinsan Gardens. Phone: North 482.

EXCHANGE AND MART

BOARDING House for sale, ten rooms, on Bubbling Well Road, close in. Apply to Box 39, THE CHINA PRESS.

31072 J. 25

FOR SALE, ¼-plate folding Ensign camera for roll films, fitted with a valuable "Cooks Luxor" anastigmat. Lens F. 6.3. Complete with leather case, $55. Apply to Box 36, THE CHINA PRESS.

31069 J. 25

HAIR CAPNETS: For sale at moderate price, large quantities, immediate delivery, all sizes and assortments, guaranteed in good condition. Dealing with buyers direct only preferred. State amount required, to Box 25, THE CHINA PRESS.

31052 J. 28

FOR SALE, male goat kids, bred from European stock; also Korean pony. Apply to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS.

31053 J. 25

WANTED to buy, a first-class player-piano. Willing to pay good price, also any number of first-class rools for same. Please state make, price and particulars to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.

PRICES reduced on sharpening safety razor blades. Only three cents each for single and four cents for double blades. Send your old blades to Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

30678

TRIUMPH motor-cycle, 4 h.p., three-speed gear, for sale with accessories, new, Tls. 375. Apply to Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.

31039 J. 28

FOR SALE, Willys-Knight coupe for four, in excellent condition, driven by owner. Possession August 1st. Owner leaving for home. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.

31027 J. 25

WANTED, Gent's wardrobe trunk in good order. State price, to Box 5, THE CHINA PRESS.

31012 J. 25

POLICE dog, Doberman-Pincher, for sale. Apply 8B Broadway, Astor House Building.

31033 J. 28

WANTED, Human hair capnets —40,000 gross 12-28, 60,000 gross 10-28 assorted colours. Must guarantee quality. Only genuine offers will be considered. Reply to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS.

31018 J. 27

FOR SALE, 1919 model, electrically equipped, Indian powerplus motor-cycle and side-car, hand-horn, speedometer, etc. In first-class running order. Price Tls. 400. Apply 85 Range Road.

31021 J. 25

SAILING YACHT, length 23 ft., beam 7 ft., with outboard, detachable aux. motor, all in perfect condition, with new sails, etc. for sale, owner going home. For further particulars, apply to Box 1497, THE CHINA PRESS.

31000 J. 28

FOR SALE, one 14" carriage Underwood, and one Noiseless Typewriter, both in good condition. Also new mahogany roll-top desk, table and chair, American make. Prices reasonable. C. E. Masters, 2nd Floor, 22 Kiukiang Road.

30959

To Pay Too Dearly for the Whistle

If you've read the life of Benjamin Franklin, you remember the story of buying a whistle for four times its value.

No one wants to pay too dearly for anything.

For that reason many people have formed the thirfty habit of reading China Press Want Ads for bargains before making their purchases.

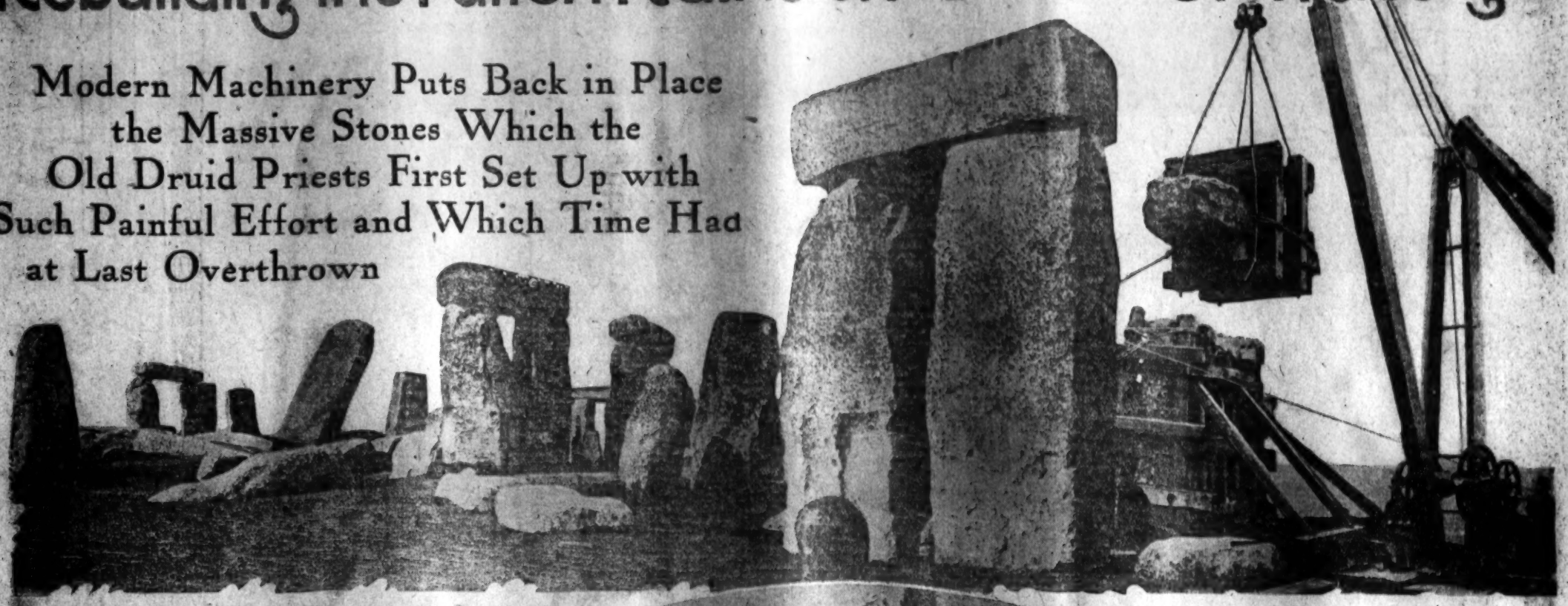
Read The China Press Want Ads for profit. Use them for results.

The China Press
The Great Want Ad Store

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 25

Rebuilding the Fallen Ruins of Ancient Stonehenge

Modern Machinery Puts Back in Place the Massive Stones Which the Old Druid Priests First Set Up with Such Painful Effort and Which Time Had at Last Overthrown



The Ruins of Stonehenge, Showing at the Right One of the Cranes Lifting a Fallen Lintel to Its Old Place on Top of a Pair of Upright Monoliths.

STONEHENGE, that mysterious circle of colossal stones which were set in place thousands of years ago on Salisbury Plain, England, by the painful efforts of prehistoric man, is being restored by modern machinery. For ages the great gray monoliths had resisted time, falling slowly and stubbornly one by one. Beneath a terrific storm awhile ago two of the largest fell, and then it was realized that unless immediate steps were taken for Stonehenge's preservation this monument of antiquity, perhaps the most extraordinary in all the world, would soon be little more than a shapeless heap.

So that is why to-day a donkey engine and immense cranes are seen at the side of this ancient temple of earliest man. Workmen swarm about the huge stones where the Druid priests carried on their rites before hundreds of worshippers, and the monoliths that were raised with such prodigious toil by the hands of men of the stone age are lifted with ease by the winches and cables, or swing through the air into place by a truer magic than that which by popular superstition explains their original placing.

The real antiquity of Stonehenge is unknown. It is asserted that the Druids, the priests of the early Britons, used it as an astronomical observatory and a temple 2,000 years before Christ. But even then it must have been very old, and various scientists have placed its building as from 10,000 to 50,000 years ago. It is even probable that another race than the Britons erected it. There are records of a powerful Neolithic, or Stone Age, maritime power which before history began established colonies throughout the then known world. This power was African, but not Egyptian. Dr. Cope Whitehouse, of New York, the distinguished Egyptologist, has called attention to the evidence in Egyptian records of a great maritime nation, established to the west of the Nile, that threatened Egypt's supremacy at the height of her greatness.

According to Mr. Whitehouse's theory, these people, as a great sea power, must have left traces of themselves all over the accessible world to which their ships traded. He holds the remarkable rock structure known as Fingall's Cave, in Scotland, to be clearly of human origin, and thinks it reasonable to believe that it was the work of the forgotten African race.

It is also reasonable to believe that Stonehenge is the creation of the same people, since both works belong to an advanced period of the Stone Age, with similar characteristics of rough grandeur. It need hardly be added that the discovery by Professor Norton of a temple west of the Nile of similar workmanship to Stonehenge strengthens the theory that a great maritime power, whose existence has been forgotten, covered Europe with their stone monuments.

The blocks of Stonehenge were originally arranged to form two ovals. There are now 140 of them, weighing from ten to seventy tons each. In the centre of the ovals is a huge flat calcareous stone which the Druids used as an altar. Upon the tops of the monoliths other enormous squared blocks were placed like lintels. The accomplishment of such a task by hands alone must ever remain a triumph of human determination and ingenuity. While the reconstruction is going on the huge stone mauls and axes that the builders used to rough-hew the glacial boulders into shape are frequently found. Apparently the stones were then raised into the position with wooden blocks and levers.

It was Sir Norman Lockyer, one of the most distinguished English astronomers who first dissipated some of the mystery of Stonehenge by proving that it had been used by the Druids or other prehistoric astronomers somewhat as a gigantic calendar. On the longest day of the year at the time they lived the rays of the rising sun passed over certain markers still known as the "Slaughter Stone" and the "Heel" stone, and struck directly upon the altar. On no other day did this occur and so the Druids were enabled to know accurately the beginning of their year.

There is also no question that when this happened cruel sacrifices were offered. The restorers have found a circle of pits beyond the outer circle which are filled with human remains, evidently the ghostly relics of these sacrifices.

It is probable that the original temple was the inner smaller ring of stones and that the Druids built the outer ring, arranging the trilithons, as the pairs of uprights with their lintel are called, in a way to carry on their solar observations. The deposits about the bases of this inner circle certainly antedate those found at the bases of the larger.

The restoration is being done by the English Office of Works under the direction of archeologists experienced in the task of restoration of similar monuments. Never was the most precious of babies more carefully wrapped up than is one of these great monoliths before the sacrilegious jack sets to work upon it. Not only is it cradled in thick baulks of timber, but every cranny is filled up and padded with felt and wedges, and the whole framework is again supported by struts and steel joists. The excavation round the base is done with the most solicitous care so as to leave intact the shape of the original holes made to hold the stones and also to salve anything that may be found there, whether it be a stone hammer, a Roman sestertium, an old clay pipe or a penny of George III. It must be a very small object, indeed, that will escape the sieves of those who search.

There are many wonderful things about Stonehenge, and one that strikes the stranger with the greatest amazement is the apparently casual way in which the stones were made fast by the original builders. A monolith weighs, as has been said, anywhere from ten to seventy tons. It has, as a rule, an end dressed to a roughly tapering shape, and this end goes but a small number of feet underground and has round it a loose packing of boulders. Incidentally, it is a curious fact that while some of these boulders are of "sarsen," the same stone as the monoliths are made of, others are of greensand. In the case of the famous "leaning stone," now set upright again, the whole height of the monolith was 29 feet 8 inches, and it was buried in the earth to a depth of eight feet. Its brother stone was only 25 feet long and so had but four feet underground to support its 21 feet in the air, to say nothing of the lintel stone. This four feet of base was dressed in a particular shape, not tapering, but having a large projecting boss; yet even so, it fell and now lies on the ground broken right through at its very heart.

To the amateur, at any rate, it is wonderful that with such foundations the stones have stood as they have. In the case of all those that are being straightened, the packing boulders, their long task done, are examined and numbered and then will be reverently buried once more. In their place the stones are given a foundation of reinforced concrete, which will, of course, be discreetly buried beneath the turf.

While this giant surgery that is being practised on the trilithons is a wonderful thing to see, there is something else happening at Stonehenge less spectacular, but to the archeologist still more exciting. That is the uncovering of the burial pits already referred to. One by one, at an interval of about seven paces from one another, a whole ring of these newly discovered holes has been laid bare just inside the earthwork which surrounds Stonehenge. A clue from the old document known as Aubrey's map, which showed certain—now vanished—depressions in the turf, set the searchers looking for this ring of holes by means of a heavy steel bar with a sharp point. Once they found the first hole the others soon followed; the steel bar, instead of encountering the hard chalk, went right through; the turf was turned back and there, with all the fascinating accuracy of a puzzle, was the hole just where it ought to be.

That many dreadful scenes went on in ancient days within the great circles is certain. The human sacrifices of the Druids were peculiarly cruel, although many of their other religious rites were very beautiful and gentle. Their religion recognized spirits of the earth, the streams and woods and so on, as well as the greater ones of the sun and moon. The priestesses, or Druidesses, had charge of these softer phases of the ceremonials, and the painting on this page is a famous artist's conception of one of these milder rites. The Druidess, surrounded by her maidens, is offering sacrifice of flowers to the God of the River.

From relics found during the excavating those in charge have been enabled to reconstruct the methods by which Stonehenge was originally built. The immense stone hammers and mauls are clearly those used in dressing the monoliths. Not a single metal tool of any kind was discovered—only a slight copper stain on a stone. So the circles were almost certainly previous to the bronze age, the commencement of which in England is placed at about 2000 B. C.

The stones appear to have been carried in the glacial period to the vicinity of Stonehenge and then drawn to the site of the temple by rollers or on wooden sledges [illegible] by thong ropes. A strange sight it must have been when the Neolithic men dragged one of these huge monoliths across the plain, hundreds of men sweating and panting as they hauled at the long leathern ropes.

When a stone reached the temple site a hole was cut into the chalk rock of the plain, leaving an upright face on one side and a slope leading down into the hole along which the stone was slid. It was then raised by packing up timber levers under the ten end until a sufficient height had been reached to enable it to be hauled into an upright position. The rubble was then packed in with supporting stones.

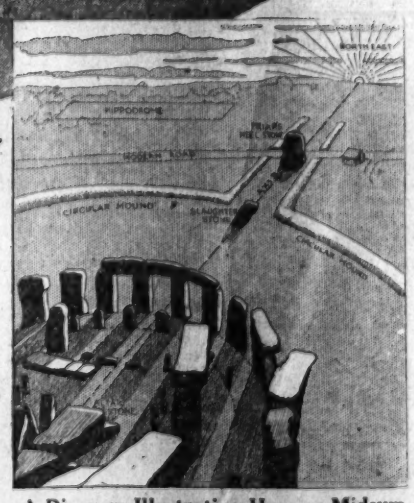
The date of the building of Stonehenge has been the subject of much speculation and study and has given rise to several conflicting theories. An interesting theory was advanced by Sir Norman Lockyer, director of the Solar Physics Observatory, who assumed that the people who built Stonehenge were not only sun-worshipers, but had progressed far in their knowledge of astronomy.

He bases his assumption upon the existence of a path leading from the central altar at Stonehenge to the spot where the sun first appears above the horizon at the solstice. The path is in reality the axis of the temple, a line drawn through the centre of the Altar Stones to the Slaughter Stones and thence to another stone called the Friar's Heel. A person standing at the altar and looking over the Friar's Heel would see the rising sun at the solstice, but slightly out of line.

Owing to the changes in the course of the earth around the sun the rising point of the sun changes slightly every year. Sir Norman assumed that when the temple was built the axis was directly in line with the rising sun at the solstice. Knowing the amount of change taking place each year it is not difficult for him to calculate how many years must have elapsed since the axis was exactly in line instead of approximately. By his computation the date of the building was given as 1680 B. C., or 3,600 years ago.

Other scientists, however, maintain that a Neolithic people built Stonehenge, and that this race had disappeared long before the time assigned by Sir Norman. There is not much to choose between the several theories. Each seems quite tenable until viewed in the light of its rival.

A Druidess Sacrificing Flowers to the God of the River. A Painting by Georges Girardot Depicting One of the Gentler Rites of the Druids. At Stonehenge Cruel Sacrifices of Youths and Maidens Were a Part of the Sun Worship of Which It Was the Temple.



A Diagram Illustrating How on Midsummer Morn the Rays of the Rising Sun Shot Over the Marking Stones and Fell Upon the Central Altar of the Great Stone Circles.

Summery Evening Wraps by Lady Duff Gordon

A Coat Cape of Shot Satin Piped at the Seams.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon (*"Lucile"*)

THE wraps for Summer evening wear have the characteristics of length, grace and luxurious trimmings.

They have the appearance of substantial character, and they have more of warmth than did the dainty trifles once called Summer wraps.

The large figure on the right hand is draped in one of the most attractive models of evening wraps for this season. It is fashioned of two-toned chiffon that hangs in full folds from the wide collar of fox. About the skirt of the wrap are six bands of fur of graduated width, the lowest band being the widest.

In contrast with this, yet of almost equally sumptuous effect, is the Summer time wrap shown on the large left-hand figure. It is of chiffon in one tone, made into a shawl-like semblance. The large rolled-back shawl-like collar is of the same material, edged with a narrow accordeon pleating. Four wide flounces of the accordeon pleated chiffon give the garment the substantial character I have before noted that the Summery evening wrap of 1920 possesses.

Of a still different type is the third evening wrap here reproduced. This model is built somewhat upon the plan of a coat cape. It is of shot satin piped at the seams and outlined at the neck with satin of contrasting color. Wide ruching provides a border on the shawl collar. Narrow ruching outlines the slits through which the arms pass. The wrap is fastened by two long pointed sash ends. Clusters of silk flowers mark the ends of the ruching on the collar and the beginning of the satin sash ends.

You will deduce from these examples that there is a wide variety in the Summery evening wraps, and you will be right.

Made of Chiffon, With Rolled Back Collar and Four Wide Accordeon-Pleated Flounces.

Of Two-Tone Chiffon, Hanging in Full Folds from the Collar of Fox.

For Seaside And Country

The Newest Things In Bathing Suits, Sport Coats, And Out-of-Door Costumes

(*New York Times*)

Now are the days of sweaters and bathing suits and sport coats and things, for vacation time has slipped upon us, and woe to the woman who is not prepared to meet the hot days with clothes that are fashionable and charming. She will find that shops are ready to fill her wants. They are prepared to the nth degree of preparedness, and a survey of their wares makes one yearn for the green country and the sea and a chance to wear the lovely Summery things which they are presenting.

Sports clothes or vacation clothes have evolved astonishingly during the last few years. Time was when they were as hard and fast and coldly cut as any man's, and offered no chance to be smartly clad except in some minor variations. Now all that has changed. The French took a hand and led the way. They said it was a pity for a woman to lose all her natural feminine charm just because she wished to have a season out of doors. The French could see no reason for flat-heeled boots even. But, while we on our side do still insist upon having our vacation feet comfortably shod, we have taken very kindly to the notion of carrying the softness of line into outdoor fashions. The Summer time clothes have let up on their severity until what was once a copy of a man's suit has become unmistakably a woman's own. The hats, too, have lost their hard and fast lines, their invulnerable shapes, and they have flopped as to brim and as to crown until they have become as becoming as any that are offered for the adornment of woman.

All of this goes to prove what the French designers long ago intimated—which is that there is no reason for a woman to lose her proper charm and grace for any conditions under the sun, rain and wind and weather not excepted. Since it is her desire to be beautiful, then it is her duty to do it consistently and with so perfect an effect that she herself becomes an artist in the doing.

At any rate, woman has become an artist in the wearing this season, and the designers who spend their talents in creating the gowns and wraps for her to wear have done their best in turning out fashions to her liking. The result is a whole new range of sports clothes.

THE NEW BATHING SUITS

Take the bathing suits just for example. There was a time—though long ago it was—when a costume of this sort thought nothing of charm. Now, whether it is the one-piece suit unadorned or the fanciful abbreviation destined only for the beach sun bath, it is a thing thoroughly well thought out with no detail of charm or good workmanship neglected in the making. So many women are actually swimming these days and enjoying the sport that they entirely refuse the restrictions of skirts and insist upon wearing the least amount of weight and extra incumbrance. Hence the Annette Kellermann bathing suits which are always popular and which can be had in silk or woolen jersey as one's fancy prefers.

Then there are little one-piece bathing frocks which look like little French dresses and which are, really, only slightly more abbreviated than some such frocks are in their natural or street state. The bathing skirts come well above the knees, the necks are extremely low in most cases, and there are little or no sleeves to cover the tops of the arms—but, then, do the French Summer frocks have much more? These little bathing dresses are fascinating in the extreme. Almost any material that will do for a street frock these days is used for bathing dresses—even cloth of silver and gold and velvet have been pressed into the service with pictorial effect.

The trimmings on the newer bathing suits follow closely the lines of dress trimmings. They are of wool, bright braids, interesting strips of silk embroideries and of anything else that will promise the least resistance to water, for the bathing suit refuses to be entirely inconsistent in spite of its jaunts into the fields where velvets abound.

SPORT COATS

The sport coat, too, has gone its way along the path of evolution. In material, roominess, warmth, lightness of weight, it has reached a point where it commands admiration. All of the new materials for sports coats are unbelievably soft and smooth and luxurious to wear. The hard, mannish mixtures have been done away with and we are fairly launched upon an era of entire comfort. Perhaps the very most practical of them are those made in three-quarter length; they are sufficiently ample as coverings and at the same time they are short enough to have the look of smartness. There are, of course, some coats of full length to suit those who prefer them, and there are short coats made of the same soft materials along the same full and ample lines. These short ones are the most popular just at this season because they serve so many purposes. Since it is the fashion to have them in numerous bright and attractive colors, there is much leeway for different combinations of skirts and coats and little hats to go with the composite costume.

Skirts are best when they are made of white materials, and with these the colorful sport coats combine successfully, not to say stunningly. The lighter shades of green and blue in sport coats are good, and then all the shades of tan and taupe which run through many varieties of tone so that it is possible always to find a shade that will suit the complexion. Many of these coats are belted in loosely at the waistline with narrow leather belts, or belts of the same material, but in some instances they are allowed to hang loose and full without any confining line at the waist. It depends upon the lines of the figure which one of these types is the most becoming.

WHOLE SKIRTS DRESSES

It is still the thing to wear these skirts with shirtwaists of a different hue and fabric, but the tendency is to make up the sport silks into whole dresses of one sort or another. They are always of extremely simple designs but in line with all the new country clothes, are allowed loosely fitting lines and non-severe trimmings. For instance, some of them have been carried out in the one-piece effects confined at the low waistline only by a very loosely fitting belt. With the short sport coats they have the same general effect as a separate skirt would have, and when the coat is removed then you have a dress of great charm rather than a make-shift looking thing of separate skirt and waist. It was the popularity of the gingham and the wash silk dress that precipitated this fashion, and because those forerunners have been so well liked there is every reason to suppose that the newer sports dress will become as much of a success in its way and in its peculiar field.

The sweater is another thing that has toned down to lines of softness. It is quite indispensable. One cannot do without it during a changing Summer or in a colder climate, and it is no longer that copy of the college boy thing which it started out to be. The sweater of the moment is wraithlike and transparent as a bit of gauze. It is knitted from the finest and most delicate of woolen yarns, it is developed in the faintest of colors. Unlimited range in the choice of colors and texture is permitted, and here the tailored blouse gets in its good work, for it is exactly the next thing to wear with a sweater, and any of the mare good, from silk to dimity. Little pleated flutings help in this trend toward ultra feminity and on most of the newer tailored blouses they will be found doing their part around wide collars and edging the lips of turned-back cuffs.

TAILORED SPORT SUITS

The tailored suit for sports wear is very apt to be of homespun cloth, and since that material for this season has blossomed forth in the most interesting shades, there is no reason why every one should not be pleased. These suits are best when they are made with finger-tip length coats, with fitted sleeves, belts of the same material and with skirts quite short and amply wide for walking. They, too, are worn with the tailored blouses, allowing the soft collars to show at the opening in the front of the coat.

Some of the newer suits for general out-of-door wear are made of the soft velours in lighter weights, and these show a plaid or a stripe in the weave of the material. Black and white combinations are extremely good, or those of tan and brown or of blue and green or blue and brown. Of course the striped markings, by reason of the thickness of the surface of the material, become more or less elusive but it is that characteristic which makes them all the more charming.

There are also the suits made of heavy silks—silks with rough surfaces and in colors of darker grays and tans. They are very satisfactory for climates that are sure to be warm, and because the silks are so reliably heavy in weave it makes the tailored effect not only possible but entirely practical. There are separate coats, too, of these heavy silks. Some of them are short, made to wear in about the same way that the heavier velour sports coats are worn. Then there are the longer automobile dust coats of pongee in unusually brilliant dyed shades. We seem to have struggled away from that everlasting tan look that for many years appeared to be considered so essential to an automobile tour.

The Summer sporting hats show but little variety of construction—that is, the popular ones do not. There is the hat made of ribbons or bands of silk sewed round and round and shaped so that the little rolling brim droops coyly over one eye. These are done in pale shades and in bright shades and usually they have no trimming except a little band of narrow ribbon hugged closely about the base of the floppy crown.

Soft, felt hats are good for some purposes, and these, too, have a tendency to droop carelessly at some portion of the brim—in the place where the curving line will be most becoming to the individual wearer. But it is the tam which has the honor of the moment in the way of headgear.

Non-Alcoholic Intoxicant

(*New York Times*)

"The nation is not dry enough to suit Representative Harry L. Gandy of South Dakota." Backed by the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Federal Council of Churches, the Anti-Saloon League and the Women's Christian Temperance Union, he is preparing to deprive the Indians of peyote.

Perhaps you don't know about peyote. Mr. Candy says of its effects:

"There is muscular depression, sometimes so much that the subject is hardly conscious of having arms and legs. Time is lengthened; a minute is like an hour, and an hour is a whole night. Things seem far away. Common sounds seem wonderful, so that each note struck on a piano seems like a whole chord. And each note produces a new series of wonderful colors. Clothed in these kaleidoscopic colors, all kinds of animals and objects are seen, some beautiful and alluring, and some grotesque and fearful. But it is the colors constantly coming and going that make the most fascinating appeal."

All sorts of experts have testified that the use of peyote is a seductive and entrancing habit. The Mexicans have thought so for years, for peyote is nothing more than the familiar mescal, so popular across the international border. It is obtained from the button-shaped top of either of two cactus plants, which have rounded stems or joints covered with ribbed tubercules. Sometimes the users chew the dry button and sometimes a drink is brewed just as tea is made. The constant use is habit-forming, and larger portions are required to produce the same effect as an individual becomes more and more an addict.

In introducing his anti-peyote bill in the House of Representatives a short time ago, Mr. Gandy told the members that the use of peyote came from the Mexican "medicine men," who had been employing it for many generations in their religious ceremonies.

"From the Mexican border the use of peyote has gradually spread all over the Indian reservations in this country," he said. "I do not want to be understood that in the North any large percentage of the Indians are addicted to this drug, but I want to make it clear that there are today many users of it on most every reservation in the country, and on some reservations practically all the adult members of the tribe are using it. Within the past few years the use has spread to South Dakota, and the so-called religious ceremonies seem to be a cloak for what among the whites would be referred to as a drinking party or a carousal.

"These affairs are attended by Indians of both sexes, and the records of the United States court in South Dakota in the case of Harry Black Bear will disclose in no uncertain language the real character of these peyote-consuming meetings. The Indian referred to was arrested and tried in order that it might be definitely determined whether there is any applicable law on the subject. Although there was no question but peyote had produced intoxication, and the jury so found, the court held, on motion in arrest of judgment, there is no law of the United States under which the defendant could either be punished for the use of peyote of mescal or for its introduction on the Indian reservation.

"I have heard it argued that this drug is immune from prohibitory action by Congress because it is now often used a certain alleged religious ceremonies, but it takes a far stretch of the imagination to believe that the religion is based upon that article which is used in the 'communtion.' Peyote would have to be the religion itself if it is to be sacred under that clause of the Constitution which guarantees freedom of religious worship. The plain truth is, this so-called religious use is a camouflage for the protection of this one intoxicating drug, the use of which among the Indians of the United States is not prohibited by statute."

Various scientific men have eaten the peyote bean in order to observe its effect, and others have studied its reactions.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, after thorough experimentation with himself, says:

"I predict a perilous reign of this mescal habit when this agent comes obtainable. The temptation to call again the enchanting magic will be too much for some men to resist after they have set foot in this land of fairy colors, where there seems so much to charm and so little to excite horror or disgust."

Dr. Richardson of Denver says of peyote:

"So far as its results on the human economy are concerned, from a pathological standpoint, alcohol is altogether the safest and least harmful. The alcoholic subject may, by a careful system of dietetics, escape physical and mental weakness, but the mescal fiend travels to absolute incompetency. It is a vicious thing."

Havelock Ellis writes:

"It has every claim to rank with hasheesh and the other famous drugs which have produced for men the joys of an artificial paradise."

Much less technical and far more naive is the description given by an Indian of the effect the drug had upon him. He said:

"Now, the first peyote that I took I drunk something about four cupfuls of tea. And its effects on me, that I seen. I do not want them again. I thought myself, that must be the devils. Why, their ears stuck out above their heads, and they made all kinds of faces; they made fun of me, and turn over again and sometimes and dance around me. They stuck their tongue out and made fun of me. I never paid any attention to them. I stayed right with my peyote and I prayed God. That is the first time.

"And then had effect one again. There was my girls—they was not married. I have three of them. When we was in there, the peyote meeting, why the peyote took effect on me, and I was praying myself, 'and for the homeless and for the poor,' and the fire was blazing up bright. I saw a ladder come from heaven and set right down at the end of the fireplace. Ladder was just as fine as could be made. And I seen two little fellows about so tall come out of the fire. They wore black suits and black hats both of them little fellows; they went upto heaven on that ladder and never came down."

The State of Oklahoma considered peyote such an evil that in 1899 a law was passed prohibiting its use on any Indian reservation or allotment in that State and its sale to any allotted Indian except as medicine prescribed by a professional physician.

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS.

A RARE COLLECTION ON BEAUTY HINTS FROM NEAR AND FAR. HOME RECIPES.

Getting Rid of Feminine Moustaches.

"Practical Suggestions."

To women who are annoyed by disfiguring downy hair growths a method of permanently eradicating the same will come as a piece of good news. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be used. Almost any chemist should be able to supply an ounce of this drug. The recommended treatment is designed not only to remove the disfiguring growth instantly, leaving no trace, but also to actually kill the hair roots without irritating the skin.

How to have Thick and Pretty Hair.

"Home Talents."

Soaps and artificial shampoos ruin many beautiful heads of hair. Few people know that a teaspoonful of good stallax dissolved in a cup of hot water has a natural affinity for the hair and makes the most delightful shampoo imaginable. It leaves the hair brilliant, soft and wavy, cleanses the scalp completely and greatly stimulates the hair growth. The only draw-back is that stallax seems rather expensive. It comes to the chemist only in sealed ¼ lb. packages, which retail at half-a-crown. However, as this is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos, it really works out very cheaply in the end.

Blackheads, Oily Pores, etc.

A unique new method instantly removes and corrects them.

The new sparkling face-bath treatment rids the skin of blackheads, oiliness and enlarged pores almost instantly. It is perfectly harmless, pleasant and immediately effective. All you have to do is to drop a stymol tablet, obtained from the chemists, in a glass of hot water, and after the resulting effervescence has subsided dab the affected portions of the face freely with the liquid. When you dry the face you will find that the blackheads come right off on the towel, the large pores contract and efface themselves and the greasiness is all gone, leaving the skin smooth, soft, and cool. This treatment should be repeated a few times at intervals of several days in order to make sure that the result shall be permanent.

Grey Hair Unnecessary.

A simple, old-fashioned home-made lotion that will restore the colour of youth.

One need not resort to the very questionable expedient of hair dye in order not to have grey hair. The grey hair can easily be changed back to a natural colour in a few days time merely by the application of a simple, old-fashioned and perfectly harmless home-made lotion. Procure from your chemist two ounces of tammalite concentrate and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply this to the hair a few times with a small sponge and you will soon have the pleasure of seeing your grey hair gradually darkening to the desired shade. The lotion is pleasant, not sticky, or greasy, and does not injure the hair in any way.

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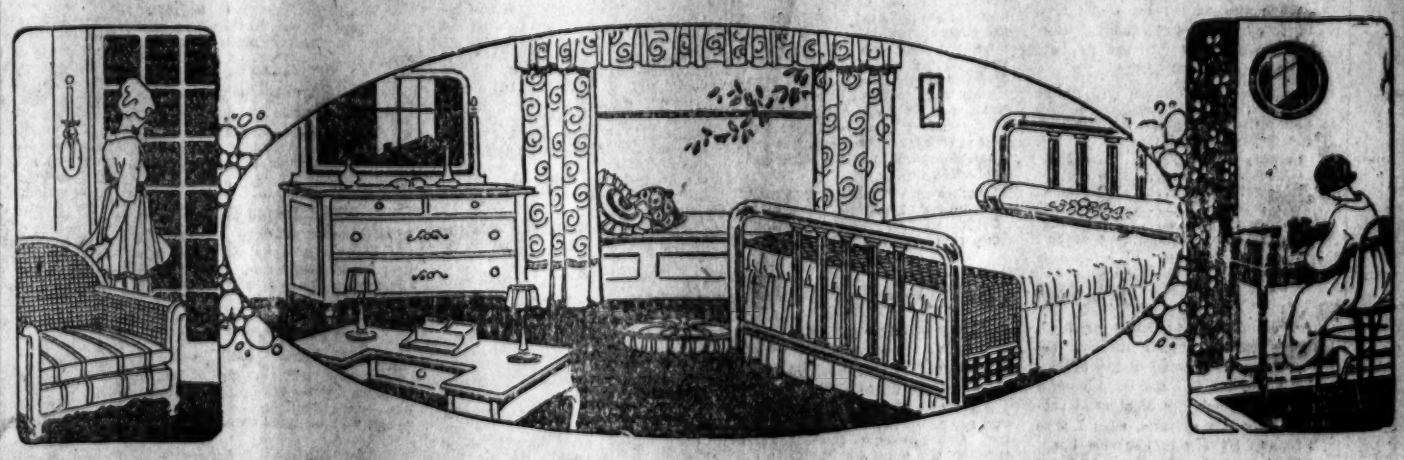

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Health, Beauty And The Home

Easier Baking Days

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,
The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

I HAVE watched myself and others at work and I know that it is not the actual preparation of the cake or pie which takes the time, but the gathering together of the materials before we begin and the clearing up after finishing. Whenever we cook several dishes at once we save a great deal of time. This is because we can use the same bowl and egg beater without separate washings. Also, and equally important, once a person starts any piece of work she becomes more skilled and works faster the longer she stays at it.

These are my steps to make less work of baking: 1. Decide on all the recipes in advance and the order in which they are to be prepared. 2. Have the oven in first-class baking condition. 3. Gather together all materials and utensils needed for all the work. This last is most important because it is the stopping to hunt for a pan or the running to get another half cup of something which delays the work.

In my baking plans I reserve one bowl exclusively for beating the yolks of eggs, and a small platter especially for whipping the whites, and I use them straight through all the recipes without washing. The measuring cups, one for dry ingredients and one for liquids, serve the same end. By keeping a small pan of water on the table and having a short towel pinned to my belt I can wipe off any utensil so that any useless tracking across to the sink is entirely avoided.

My one indispensable tool is a small, pliable spatula, like a palette knife, which I use to scrape bowls, pans, etc. A bowl scraped with a spatula is most easily washed. A high stool before my table enables me to work restfully.

Most housekeepers now follow my plan of writing recipes on separate 4x4-inch cards. When in use each card is placed on a hook in the wall or on a shelf above the table, at the eye level. Even if a cook book is used it should be placed on a rack above the table, where it cannot be soiled during the cooking.

The results of one morning's baking in my kitchen were: One lemon-meringue pie, one raisin pie, two pastry shells, one layer cake twelve inches square, twelve chocolate puffs, one large loaf of peanut tea bread, forty two-inch sugar cookies and six cup custards.

The pastry was chopped and made first so that while it was in the refrigerator to chill I could mix and bake the cookies. While they were baking I prepared both the raisin and the lemon fillings and kept watch over them as they simmered slowly on separate burners. As the peanut bread had to rise for twenty minutes it was made next, before the cake, so that when both kinds of cake were baked the oven would be just ready for the bread. The icing and the filling of the two pie shells came last, just before the cup custards were made.

My simple order of work, with the approximate time, was as follows:

	Minutes.
Assemble all materials and utensils	5
Oil pans	4
Mix and chop pastry	15
Mix and bake cookies	40
Mold peanut bread	15
Mix layer cake	12
Mix chocolate puffs	7
Roll out two pie shells	7
Cake icing	4
Fill shells	3
Mix cup custards	5
Lay away ingredients and wash up utensils	15
Total	117

Not two hours and a half! It was the work done at a very hurried tempo, but taken in a moderate way and all done on a four-burner oil stove with a top portable oven.

The important point was that I baked the whole time and did not spend one moment tracking across the room to search for anything. In my own kitchen arrangement the preparing table and the stove are adjacent, so that in the whole two hours, once I began, I never stepped away from a surface about five feet wide.

There is an old cooking adage, "wash up as you go." But this no longer holds good when a large amount of work is required, intensive cooking can be done in less time if there is no stopping to wash up each separate bowl and beater.

Your favorite pastry recipe may be followed, the idea being to bake several extra "shells," which can then be used later with any preferred filling. One shell may be filled with sliced peaches and covered with a meringue, the other utilized with berries. I sometimes cut strips of the crust and lay them crosswise into a lattice, and bake on the reverse of a tin plate on my regular "day." Then I lay this whole lattice across the filling put in several days later, warm it in the oven and serve.

It would have been equally easy to make a boiled mayonnaise while watching the other baking. Frequently the cake may utilize just the whites of the eggs, and the yolks may be reserved for this dressing. Most cake recipes can be made to cover two or three variations. That is, use one recipe and produce several different cakes by adding different flavorings to each half and cooking in different shaped pans with different icings.

Many times also a baked dinner may be arranged while the oven is full of the first set of pastry or cake. For example, it would be easy to make a meat loaf, scalloped potatoes and a brown betty on baking day to be put into the oven after the regular baking is done.

Other housework should be put aside entirely on baking forenoon. The secret of making this important work easy is not to stop or be interrupted, but to bake, bake, bake!

"Get the habit of using your muscles in certain definite ways every morning while getting your eyes open and putting on your clothes."
Photograph Posed by MISS GRACE DARLING at CAMPBELL STUDIO.

"Getting Up" Exercises

By Lina Cavalieri,
The Most Famous Living Beauty.

THERE'S no longer any good excuse for not keeping yourself in the best possible physical trim. Even if you can't spare the time or money to visit a gymnasium regularly or to use exercisers at home you can still give your muscles the systematic training they need to make your complexion clear, your disposition cheerful and your body strong, symmetrical and graceful.

All that is necessary is to get the habit of using your muscles in certain ways every morning while getting your eyes open and putting on your clothes. When you hear the clock alarm don't jump out of bed instantly or curl up for another nap. The thing to do, according to Dr. Leonhard F. Flud, a New York physician is to lie flat on your back with your arms extended above your head.

Stretch hard so as to make yourself just as long as you can. Hold this position while you take a dozen deep breaths, inhaling slowly until the lungs are completely filled and exhaling slowly until you feel as if they were quite empty.

On starting to get up don't simply turn over on your side and roll out of bed. Get some benefit out of the movement by holding your hands on your hips, catching your toes at the bottom of the bed and then slowly rising to a sitting position without a bit of aid from the hands.

This will be found difficult at first, for it puts a severe strain on the abdominal muscles, which through lack of regular exercise often become weak, flabby masses of fat. If you meet with repeated failures try this method of strengthening these muscles and incidentally removing some of the unsightly and unhealthy layers of fat around the waist.

Lying at full length on the back raise the legs with the knees bent until the legs are at right angles to the trunk, then straighten them until the toes point to the ceiling. After holding this position for a minute or so let the knees sink slowly back to their first position, keeping the knees as unbent as possible.

When at last you are ready to dress don't think of putting on your stockings as you probably always have done, sitting hunched up in a chair with the natural double curve of your spine twisted into an ugly single curve.

The proper way to assist in maintaining the spine's double curve, on which so much of health, strength and beauty depends, is to lie flat on the back while putting on your stockings. This position supports the spine at the shoulders and hips and maintains the proper inward curve at the waist. Raise the right knee to the chest and hold this position while you draw the stocking on; then repeat with the other leg.

If you breathe deeply while taking this exercise—as you can so easily with your chest relieved of pressure from the spine—your circulation will be healthfully stimulated, and at the same time the contraction of the muscles used in bringing the legs up to the chest will strengthen the abdomen's muscular wall and increase the activity of the liver.

An equally revolutionary method should be followed in putting on your shoes. Standing upright, raise the left foot and while balancing the body on the right foot slip on the left shoe. Repeat with the right foot.

To button or lace the shoes with the greatest amount of physical benefit take a standing position. Bend the knees and lower the trunk just as if you were going to sit on your heels. When your body almost touches your heels move the right leg backward, being careful not to disturb the normal condition of the spine. Lace or button the left shoe as you kneel on the right knee. For the right shoe repeat the movement, kneeling on the left knee.

Beauty's Question Box

WILL you kindly publish a freckle lotion that will surely take off all these disfiguring spots of which I have so many?—L. L. M.

Apply to the unwelcome spots with a small sponge or a bit of cotton a little of the following every day:

Powdered borax	½ dram
Sugar	½ dram
Lemon juice	1 ounce

DO you know of anything that will make eyes bright and shiny? Mine are so dull and sleepy-looking all the time.—DISCOURAGED.

Find some new interest in life. If it is necessary to fall in love try that. If you really get in deeply enough you will have no trouble keeping your eyes bright and attractive looking. Bathing them three times a day in warm or hot salt water will be found a wonderful rejuvenator of tired, sleepy-lidded eyes.

MY face is long and thin, with a long pointed chin. Is there any way I can build my face out so that the point of the chin will blend into the line of the face?—R. KEENE.

Massage the cheeks and entire side of the face every night before you retire with a good tissue-feeding cream like this:

Lanolin	10 grams
Oil of almonds	100 grams
Rosewater	100 grams
White wax	5 grams
Spermaceti	5 grams
Oil of rose geranium	6 drops

HOW long should massage be employed before it will plumpen a very thin face? Is there anything better than cocoa butter for this?—E. M.

Six weeks or more are needed before any worth while results may be expected. The degree of "plumpening" will, of course, be in proportion to the length of time the face has been thin. A great deal also depends upon the diet which must be a wholesome and nourishing one. Faithfulness and perseverance will do much, provided the cream is carefully massaged into the face every night, leaving it on until morning. Cocoa butter does not agree with some skins, but lanolin, olive oil or cold cream make good substitutes.

EVERY little while my scalp becomes so tender that parting the hair or pressing lightly on the scalp causes pain, and then my hair falls out dreadfully. Can you help me?—R. S.

You are probably suffering from lowered vitality. The hair is most sympathetically affected by the state of the general health and by the tone of your nerves. Build up your physical and mental condition. Avoid all nervous tension, worry and anxiety, because these things inevitably disturb the circulation and cause the malnutrition of the hair roots. Shampoo your hair once in two weeks with castile soap and warm water. Afterward apply this tonic:

Tincture of cantharides	2 drams
Bisulphate of quinine	10 grains
Castor oil	1 dram
Bay rum	6 ounces

What to Do for Summer Colds

By Erice Belden, M. D.

COLDS are always due to infections of the head, chest or throat. The germs found in these inflammatory infections are the influenza bacillus, the micrococcus of catarrh, the pneumococcus, the bacillus of Friedlander and the staphylococcus and streptococcus (the two chief pus-producing organisms). As a rule, there is what is known as a mixed infection, that is, two or more of the aforesaid germs engage in team work.

The germs most commonly encountered in the course of acute colds are the pneumococcus and the streptococcus.

In mild and chronic infections the micrococcus of catarrh and the staphylococcus are generally at work. The Friedlander bacillus and the influenza bacillus are not found so often as the others mentioned.

It is clear from the foregoing why colds are "contagious" and how they are contracted from coughing, sneezing and spitting victims who adopt no special precautions against spreading infection.

Prolonged exposure to cold when one is inactive, or sudden chilling of the surface when overheated lowers resistance and permits invading germs to "start things." Crowded gatherings favor the development of colds because of the vitiated atmosphere and consequent lowering of vitality, and because of the dissemination of infectious germs by close contact.

An indoor life at any season of the year favors colds, because of the loss of vigor consequent thereon.

In the early stages of a cold the attack may be much mitigated, or even aborted, by certain simple measures. A saline purge diverts the fluids from the head and diminishes the swelling and secretion of the mucous membrane. Reducing the amount of liquid taken as much as possible also reduces the nasal discharge. The following may be sprinkled upon the handkerchief and inhaled for its germicidal effect:

Terebene	½ ounce
Oil of eucalyptus	½ ounce
Camphor	½ ounce
Menthol	½ ounce

Washing out the nasal passages with a small glass nasal douche having a capacity of about one ounce will effect good results if a solution of the right strength is employed. A teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in a pint of warm water make a suitable solution.

After douching, and, indeed, throughout the whole course of a cold, it is imperative that the patient should blow his nose with the mouth open and the nostrils uncompressed, since otherwise infectious material may be forced through the Eustachian tubes into the middle ear on either side, producing abscess and perhaps infection of the mastoid cells of the temporal bone (mastoiditis). In fact, this is a good rule to follow at all times.

A teaspoonful of a solution composed of equal parts of aromatic spirits of ammonia and sweet spirits of nitre every three hours will aid in ameliorating a cold. It should be diluted with water.

It is better to take a liberal, supporting diet than to starve, since a reduced diet would tend to lower the powers of resistance. Of course, if there is much fever it will be necessary to restrict food.

During the acute and highly infectious stages of a cold the patient should avoid contact with others, and should take care not to scatter the germs of his infection broadcast. He should cough or sneeze into handkerchiefs or pieces of gauze, which should afterward be sterilized by boiling or destroyed. The hands should be washed thoroughly and often, since many germs from the nasal secretion necessarily cling to them.

Stuffiness and obstruction of the nose may be greatly relieved by spraying with warmed liquid vaseline in an oil atomizer.

Unless there is considerable fever, the more fresh air a patient with a cold gets the speedier his recovery.

If the infection spreads downward into the chest careful exploration must be made by the physician and the case kept under close observation.

By the use of appropriate vaccines, made from the patient's own germs, an artificial immunity to colds may be set up. In those who suffer from very frequent infections this should be done.

Household Helps

Better Brown Bread.

TO avoid having a hole in the centre of your brown bread let the bread stand in the tins for twenty or thirty minutes before steaming.

Serving Fish.

SERVE all short-grained fish by cutting them lengthwise. Use a wide silver fish knife, being careful not to break the bundles of flakes.

Moist Layer Cake.

THE more butter you use in making a layer cake, and the less liquid other than beaten eggs the longer the cake will keep moist and fresh.

Mixing Fruit Cake.

WHEN mixing fruit cake or other stiff dough, a lot of labor and time will be saved if you use your bread mixer. Also the dough will be much smoother.

Hot Mashed Potatoes.

A SIMPLE but effective way to keep mashed potatoes hot for the late dinner guest is to place the covered dish of potatoes in a larger dish of hot water and set on back of the stove.

Making Butter.

YOU will be surprised to see how much butter a few left-over bits of cream will yield if allowed to sour in a small bottle with a screw top and then shaken vigorously for a few minutes.

Tested Berry Recipes

By Mary Lee Swann,
The Well-Known Writer and Lecturer on Cooking.

Strawberry and Pineapple Preserves.

COOK 2 cups shredded pineapple in 2 cups water about twenty minutes. Add 5 pounds of sugar and bring to boiling point. Then add 3 quarts of strawberries and cook twenty minutes.

Canned Strawberries.

HULL, wash, drain and weigh berries. For each pound of berries allow 10 ounces sugar and ¼ cup water. Cook water and sugar to a thick syrup, cool slightly and pour over the berries, which have been packed into jars. Fill jars to overflow, adjust rubbers and cover loosely. Place on rack in kettle and surround with warm water. Bring slowly to boiling point and boil ten minutes. Tighten, covers and let jars cool in the kettle. Store in cool but dry cupboard.

Strawberry Juice.

SELECT perfect ripe berries, hull and rinse carefully. Drain, crush and heat gradually to the simmering point, about 180 degrees Fahrenheit. Strain through double thickness of cheese cloth. Let stand in a cool place and pour off carefully so that the dregs or sediment will remain in bowl. Add one cup sugar to each gallon of juice. Pour the juice into hot sterilized bottles, put sterilized stoppers in lightly. Set bottles on rack in hot water and cover closely. Simmer for thirty minutes. Remove bottles, taking care to avoid a cold draft. Put sterile stoppers in tightly and when cold dip top of bottle in melted paraffin. This is excellent for ice cream, gelatine desserts, etc.

Canned Huckleberries.

PICK over and wash the berries. Add a pinch of salt. Then put in preserving kettle with a little water to keep the berries from burning. Cook until soft, stirring occasionally, and pour into sterilized jars.

Preserved Berries.

WASH and hull berries. Weigh carefully and for each pound of berries allow 1½ pounds sugar. Mash berries and put a layer in a sterilized earthenware jar or crock. Add a layer of sugar and one of berries and continue until all are used. Set in a cold place twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally, and seal in sterilized jars.

Raspberry Syrup.

PICK over, wash and drain ten quarts berries. Sprinkle with one quart sugar. Cover and let stand over night. Then bring slowly to boiling point and cook twenty minutes. Press through double cheesecloth, again bring to boiling point, fill jars to overflow and adjust covers.

Sunshine Strawberries.

SELECT three pounds of perfect berries. Cook 2 pounds of sugar and 2 cups boiling water until it will thread. Do not stir after the sugar melts. Put in the strawberries and cook twenty minutes after they begin to boil. Pour onto a large platter and set in the sun for two days, or until syrup is very thick. Store in cold jars previously sterilized, cover with melted paraffin, and place in a cool, dark cupboard.

How to Dress a Chicken

TO dress a chicken or fowl, make a small incision between the end of the breastbone and the tail, not deep enough to cut through the membrane surrounding the entrails, says Lucile Stimson Harvey in her new book, "Food Facts for the Home Maker." The fat can be easily separated from the body of the bird and all the entrails can be removed at once if this membrane has not been pierced.

Be careful to remove the lungs, which lie close to the breastbone and which do not come out with the entrails. The kidneys also must be removed separately. The crop can be slipped out through the neck opening without making an incision below the neck.

The tendons of the legs may be pulled by making a cut through the skin above the joint before removing the feet. Remove all pinfeathers and singe off the hairs.

After the bird has been stuffed and sewed up it is trussed for baking. One skewer is put crosswise through the bone by the tail; another skewer is put through the body at the largest part of the legs; a third is so placed in the upper part of the body as to hold both wings in place and the end of the neck, which has been brought down to the back.

A string is wound around the ends of the legs and the ends of the tail skewer, holding them securely in place; then it is laced across the back of the chicken around the other two skewers, making a harness to keep the wings and neck in place without having any string across the breast of the bird.

If a giblet gravy is desired, the liver, heart and gizzard are removed from the entrails. Care must be taken to cut away from the liver the gall-bladder and any discolored parts. The clotted blood should be thoroughly washed out of the heart.

The fat around the gizzard can be easily pulled off, and the thin membrane on the outside of the fleshy portion can be cut away with a sharp knife. The flesh can then be separated very easily from the heavy membrane enclosing the sack with its disagreeable contents.

The prepared giblets should be dropped into boiling water at once and simmered until tender. They may then be set aside to be used for the gravy when the chicken is served.

Appetizing Menus for the Week

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Baked Rhubarb, Canned Corn Omelet, Muffins, Coffee.	Fruit, Cereal, French Toast, Coffee.	Grapefruit, Cereal, Poached Eggs on Toast, Coffee.	Berries, Oatmeal, Muffins, Coffee.	Melons, Boiled Rice, Buttered Toast, Coffee.	Baked Apples, Cereal, Rice Muffins, Coffee.	Cereal, Stewed Fruit, Eggs, Toast, Coffee.
Luncheon	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Dinner*
Italian Spaghetti, Fruit Sponge, Cookies, Tea.	Salmon Salad, Cooked Dressing, Whole Wheat Bread Sandwiches.	Asparagus Loaf with Creamed Asparagus Tips, Pineapple Salad, Tea.	Potato and Bacon Pie, Gingerbread, Apple Sauce, Tea.	Cream of Spinach Soup, Toast Strips, Potato Omelet, Lettuce Salad.	Left-over Fish and Potato Balls, Tomato Sauce, Twin Mountain Muffins, Prune.	Cold Ham, Creamed Potatoes, Lettuce Salad, Strawberry Sponge, Vanilla Wafers.
Dinner	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Supper*
Pot Roast of Lamb, New Potatoes, Asparagus Salad, Coffee, Blanc Mange.	Emergency Soup, Cold Lamb (sliced thin), Creamed Potatoes, Green Vegetables, Apple Charlotte.	Vegetable Dinner, Creamy Rice Pudding, Coffee.	Jellied Veal Loaf, Sliced Tomatoes, Bean and Beet Salad, Cup Cakes, Tea.	Baked Fish, Baked Potatoes, String Beans, Lemon Gelatine, Custard Sauce, Coffee.	Baked Ham, Mashed Potatoes, Dandelion Greens, Butterless Chocolate Cake.	Scrambled Eggs, White Corn Starch Pudding, Strawberry Sponge, Tea.

REWARD FOR SMALL NOW TOTALS $50,000

No Trace Of Canadian Theater Owner Who Vanished Leaving A Million

NO CLUES TO SECRETARY

Latter Also Disappeared About A Month After Employer's Flight

Montreal, June 12.—With the the announcement that $50,000 will be paid for his discovery alive or $15,000 for his dead body, Canadian interest in the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Ambrose J. Small of Toronto has received renewed impetus.

Small, who was a Canadian theatrical man, disappeared December 2 after depositing one million dollars in a Toronto bank. On December 29 John Doughty of Toronto, his private secretary, disappeared. There has been no trace of either man since. The Toronto police incline to the belief that Doughty might clear up the mystery of Small's disappearance.

In the earlier days following the absence of Small from his usual haunts little attention was paid to the possibility of anything unusual. Small, who owned the Grand Opera house in Toronto, and was also sole or part owner of a number of smaller theaters became the property of the Trans-Canada Theaters Limited of Montreal. On December 2 he deposited $1,000,000 of the $1,800,000 he was to get for his interests in a Toronto bank. That brought his total deposits in the banking institutions of the Ontario capital up to over $2,000,000. He also had large amounts in bonds, especially in the various war loans floated in the Dominion. His total wealth easily convertible into cash was in the neighborhood of $3,000,000.

On the day of his disappearance he and his wife, Mrs. Theresa Small, met at the Grand Opera House and they walked to the St. Mary's Home for Infants, in which Small was interested. She says that he arranged to be home for dinner, but that she has never seen him since she left him near the Home. It was not unusual for him to be away for days and sometimes several weeks at a time, but in view of the strain that he had been under in connection with the deal for the sale of his theatrical interests and his habit of carrying large sums of money and easily negotiable bonds on his person, some uneasiness was felt. The police of cities in which he was often a visitor were communicated with. This was some time after private inquiries were made.

The police did not seem to take a serious view of the matter at first. Small's habits were fairly well known to a large number of persons. He had a way of going off on business or pleasure without consulting any one particularly, and is said to have had more confidence in John Doughty, his secretary, than any one else because Doughty could keep his own counsel. It is no secret that Small's traveling companions were sometimes women friends. This had led to family estrangements.

There is a story that Small and his wife had agreed to separate, he undertaking to settle a part of his wealth upon her. In December he declined to go on with the arrangement despite his success in his theatrical deal. He went to Toronto from Montreal and made the deposit, but failed to make any disposition of $100,000 worth of coupon war loan bonds that he had with him and which, it is said, cannot now be found.

A safety deposit vault in which the bonds might have been placed was forced open on the orders of the Court. The bonds were not there. Several persons testify to having seen Small with large numbers of these bonds. A few weeks ago several matters in connection with the theatrical enterprises in which Small had engaged reached a stage where settlement became imperative in the interests of the other parties to the transaction. The Government of Ontario took a hand in the proceedings and passed an act which does away with much of the cumbersome machinery and delays of the old law under which it was customary to allow a period of seven years to elapse before declaring a missing person dead. The courts will administer his estate in the meantime for the benefit of his heirs. This meant applications at varying intervals, with much legal machinery involved and most of the costs chargeable against the estate.

It was stated in the legislature that the Small case was the one immediately in mind in relation to the new act. Under the act Mr. Small and the Capital Trust Company, of Ottawa applied for and received an order authorising their joint administration of the estate. A will was produced dated some years ago in which Small left his possessions to his wife and named her executrix.

Since this order of the court the formality of another order, directing the banks which have deposits of Small's money to hand it over to the estate, has been entered upon. This is a technicality for the protection of the banks in the event of Small's reappearance. With practical control of the estate in sight, Mrs. Small has increased the reward for the finding of her husband to the $50,000 and $15,000 figures. In the first few weeks of his disappearance the reward offered was only $500. In January it was increased to $5,000.

Doughty, who was a staunch Presbyterian and a man whose personal qualities made him popular among his associates, was comfortably well off. A Torontonian, he had lately been much in Montreal looking after Mr. Small's business interests. He was in Toronto some time after Small's disappearance and stayed a while. Then he went back to Montreal where he boarded in a private house for about one week, returning to Toronto a few days before December 29.

On the evening of that day he told his sisters with whom he had been staying that he was going to see Mrs. Small about some business. He went out and that, his sisters say, is the last they have seen of him. His sisters are the custodian of his two children by his first wife, who died some time ago. He had separated from his second wife a year or more ago.

The generally accepted theory in the earlier stages of the mystery that it was an advertising stunt has been abandoned in view of the fact that Small has never shown a desire for that kind of notoriety. He has preferred to keep his financial operations secret, and comparatively few realised that he was so well off as the recent proceedings have revealed.

PARIS CENSORING THE BILLBOARDS

Senator's Denunciation Of Indecent Posters Starts A General Discussion

TWO VIEWS IN THE PRESS

One Is That Theaters Show A Corrupt Tendency, The Other That 'Paris Is Paris'

Paris, June 11.—Squads of police are going about Paris today scraping from the billboards the theatrical posters which Senator La Marzelle, on the floor of Parliament yesterday, branded as indecent. Other policemen are busy raiding establishments which print the indecent post cards which bothersome persons are forever trying to sell every foreigner who walks the boulevards. Several tons of Malthusian and pornographic literature have been carted to police headquarters and will be material for a bonfire tonight.

Nearly every newspaper in Paris has taken up the debate which the Senator from Morbihan started last night. There are two opposing views. One party holds that Paris is Paris, and freedom is freedom, and that all censorship is obnoxious. The other maintains that Rome fell because the Romans became dissolute and that France is going the same way. It will be seen that there is room for argument.

Observers have noted in recent months the return of the nude to the French stage. Although out of line with conventional theaters during the war the French stage was rather free from such displays. The return of peace brought with the high cost of living such a reduction of the costumes of music hall artists that at two halls there are now two spectacles in which nude women promenade the stage, in which nude women are "crucified," and in which nude women monopolise the first act, the last act and the second act as well.

It is only within the past month that the music hall managers have gone the limit in poster advertisements of their attraction. The billboards have waxed bolder and bolder, and evidently the Senator from Morbihan thought the thing had gone far enough. In a ringing speech he assailed the Government for permitting what he called licentiousness. He said he regretted the effect upon young people who saw such things, and warned the country against the impression tourists were receiving at a time when France should present herself as a serious country. He said that such spectacles as those in the theaters he named showed that France was going in a dangerous direction.

"We know by the lessons of history," he said, "how the greatest people of antiquity perished. It died from debauchery, even at the time when it was still astonishing the world by its victories, by the glory of its thinkers and artists. Civilisation would have been lost had not Christianity come to save it."

Great applause greeted the Senator, and M. Steeg, Minister of the Interior, immediately replied. He said it was important not to draw too hasty conclusions. He recalled that through French literature ran a certain lightness of spirit that other peoples did not think very proper, but which did no harm to the French. He said it was not true that France was sinking into debauchery; that she was stronger and purer today than ever. However, he admitted that there were certain abuses of privilege which might be corrected.

M. l'Hopiteau, Minister of Justice, then said that laws were lacking to make it practicable to apply a very strict censorship, but that steps would be taken as far as possible.

The Journal des Debats today recommends that the Government establish some sort of censorship for the Paris music halls, if not for all theaters and motion picture houses.

The Petit Journal says it is high time something is done to halt the birth control campaign that is going on in France. The Petit Bleugrenos, especially in view of the propaganda in the opposite direction which is being conducted in Germany.

The Petit Parisen asks to be excused from drawing the line between French gayety and immorality, but thinks such a line ought to be drawn.

The Midi pokes fun at Senator La Marzelle and says he must have been looking for trouble. As for moving pictures, the Midi says it believes that pictures of undressed women do less harm to the youth of France than bandit films from America.

However, it appears that the appeal of Senator La Marzelle finds a great deal of support in the minds of French people. The conservative comment is that, while it is not perhaps wise to censor the music halls themselves, indecent posters should not be permitted on the boulevards. It is observed that those who wish to go to the music halls named by the Senator know in advance just about what they are going to see and want to see it, but that women and children on shopping tours or boulevard strolls have no desire to see such posters as are being torn down today.

SASH WITH TWO BOWS

Odds and ends of fashion are always of keen interest to every woman. She feels that they are within her limitations. She may balk at the building of a frock, no matter how simple, and run from the making of a jacket or a cape, but she will perceptibly thrill at the sight of an accessory that she knows she can accomplish.

Sashes, for instance, are not beyond the powers of the amateur. A new trick in them, of material or of arrangement, catches the eye of the keen observer and she instantly says to herself that an old frock can be redeemed by that measure of alteration.

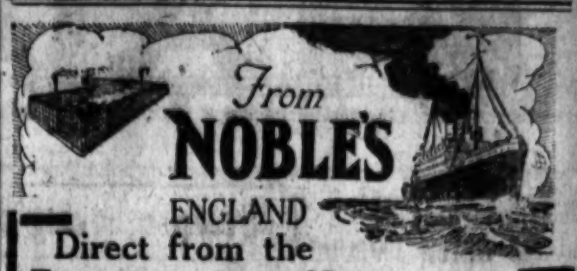
Why have not sashes been playing an important role for several years instead of arriving in all their coloration and economy after the war is over? Well, goodness knows there has never been a war era when we were all as hard hit for the price for necessities as now. After this every woman and man will fully know the meaning of the dread word "reconstruction."

But back to sashes and their possibilities. A woman who owned a frock of tan voile which had little character and not any too much style placed on it a wide sash of dark blue taffeta ribbon and tied its ends into a long, large bow at each hip. The ends dripped to the hem and one saw instantly that the frock was lifted out of the commonplace into something that was worth looking at a second time. That was all that was done. The ribbon was not expensive, for it was bought at one of the sales that have struck the country like a beneficial epidemic.

There is also a way of slashing wide openings around the waistline of a frock or blouse and running colored ribbon through them, arranging the ends in a loose bow at the side or front, for sashes, you know, rarely tie in the back. Fashion has upset precedent here.

A woman by watching has found out that it is no longer necessary to arrange a neat waistline, which is not the simplest thing to do when she is trying her hand at home dressmaking. So many women simply drop the blouse over the skirt, even if it is cut over the ordinary shirtwaist pattern, and finish it with two folds or a plain band.

Catching on to this idea, there are women who have ripped the length have finished it with an elastic or whatever holds down their wash shirtwaists at the waist, and pulling the fabric to its fullest embroidered band of pique or linen, white or colored. Such a trick eliminates belts.



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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1920

BATTERY WISDOM IS OFTEN LACKING

If Owner Will Study He Will Find Results In Saving Of Time And Of Money

While all motorists may not be in the class with the chap who takes an actual delight in spending all his spare time tinkering about the garage, most of them have some knowledge of the inner and outer workings of their cars. They know that the spark plugs must be cleaned, valves must be ground, that carbon should not be allowed to accumulate in cylinders that the gear box must be kept filled with grease, and that even so matter of fact thing as a tire appreciates an occasional change of air; but, according to a local distributor, the average motorist knows almost nothing of his battery except that it is there to furnish current for starting and lighting.

"A mighty wise man," he says, "asserted years ago that few people realised they had a stomach unless it gave them trouble, and a similar statement would apply equally as well in connection with starting and lighting batteries. With the battery it's a matter of out of sight, out of mind: the battery works on uncomplainingly until the last ounce of strength is exhausted; then come trouble and a big repair bill.

"All large battery trouble are small in the beginning, and a small battery trouble can be readily avoided if the battery is looked over regularly by competent experts. Some motorists take the attitude, unfortunately, that the battery is here to start the car, and start the car it must, without realising that the neglected battery, no matter how well constructed, loses efficiency under the tremendous strain that is put upon it. Others feel that it would be too much trouble to have the battery inspected at regular intervals, yet these same women would not think of allowing their watches to run down before rewinding them.

"When motorists thoroughly appreciate the great saving of time, money and annoyance which follows the regular inspection of their batteries, we will see a remarkable country-wide increase in starting and lighting efficiency. Many of the best informed motorists in town now come to our service station at least once a month and have their batteries thoroughly looked over. We take care of all makes of batteries in this way. In times gone by these same men brought their batteries to us only when something was wrong, but they have learned that the power and punch originally built into their batteries can be best kept there by expert inspection at regular intervals."

MAXWELL CLAIMS ARE TOLD HERE

Distributor Says Product Of One Company Can Handle 75 Percent Of All Hauling

"It will be good news to the owners of commercial vehicles to know that there is one truck on the market which claims that 75 percent of all the hauling done by big merchandising firms can be handled through that one make of vehicle," said the local Maxwell dealer.

"To back up that statement it but remains to say that more than 12,000 Maxwells are now in truck service and the factory finds that every business in the catagory of the commercial world can use Maxwell trucks to advantage.

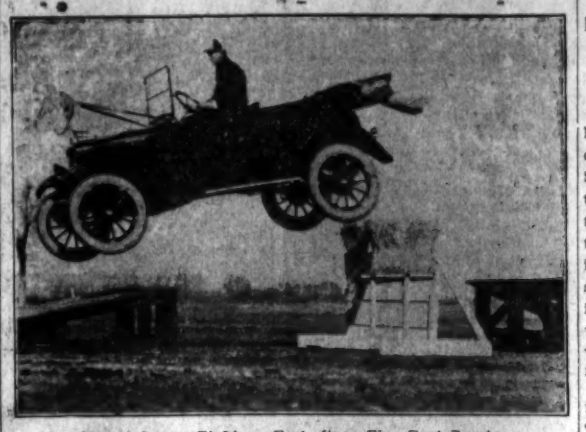
"We also make the claim that the Maxwell will do everything that the five-ton truck will do except haul five tons at one load. The disadvantage of the five-ton trucks is that the greater weight uses more gas in hauling themselves and they are much slower in reaching their destination and cost more to operate.

"The Maxwell can make two trips where the big trucks make one, and they are so much more economical to operate when the load is light, that it pays to have two Maxwell in service and only use one of them, when half capacity loads are to be handled. We now have the Maxwell truck as well as the touring car and roadster on display at our sales rooms."

CLEAN VALVE STEMS

A very simple way of cleaning valve stems which are under suspicion of harboring carbon deposits is to inject a little kerosene in the air valve of a carburetor whinle the engine is running. In this way a little of the kerosene finds its way down the valve stems and softens and washes off the carbon. It is no bad idea to do this once a month or so.

Steeplechasing By Motor Car



Overland 4 Jumps Eighteen Feet Over Five Foot Barrier

A "Petrol Horse" proved a striking feature of the annual Stock and Horse Show recently held at Denver, Colorado, U.S.A. An Overland 4 automobile, embellished with a long flowing tail and horse's head of papier mache, and driven by a "jockey" in red and green silk costume, made an eighteen foot jump, clearing a five foot hurdle. This extraordinary feat, arranged by an enterprising Willys-Overland distributor, demonstrated to an audience of 15,000 that the Triplex springs, a feature of the new Overland 4, could stand the terrific impact of landing, estimated at 42,000 lbs.

After the four legged animals had been put through their paces before the show crowds, the "Petrol Horse" performed. Locking the steering wheel, the driver started the engine and stood cracking his whip and acting the role of circus ringmaster, as the car ran round him in a circle, then taking a short start, he ran his car at a runway approach and jumped it over a five foot hurdle, clearing eighteen feet between taking off and landing without mishap. More than forty jumps were made in all during the show week.

Causes Of Engine Pounding Are Many

If a pound in the engine is regular and continuous it is likely to be from lost motion in the bearings. If it is irregular and occasional it is more likely to be due to preignition caused by incandescent carbon or from imperfect electrical connections. If the pounding is accompanied by occasional missing, especially if the missing is more frequent when the car is running than when the engine is idling, it is more apt to be due to imperfect electrical connections.

Poor Packing May Cause Pump Leaks

When the water pump begins leaking do not assume that necessarily it is because the nut is too loose. Frequently the nut is not to blame at all, but poor packing is the real cause of the trouble. Packing for this part consists of candle-wick soaked in tallow, heavy wine similarly treated or special packing material. After the nut has been turned to press the packing down do not turn it further as excessive squeezing is apt to damage some part of the body of the pump.

FRENCH LIKING AMERICAN CARS

But Manufacturers Cling To Old-Style Methods Of Building By Hand

"Even in normal times France has had rather poor success in direct competition with Uncle Sam's production methods, and in these abnormal times any competition worthy of the name is out of the question. Difficulty in obtaining raw materials and the consequent impossibility of maintaining a regular production schedule will act as a powerful deterrent toward any efforts the French can make for some time to come.

"Much brave talk is indulged in relative to the efforts Citroen and certain other small car manufacturers are going to make to break into the unparalleled sales of American cars in France, but there is room for all the cars they can build. At present there are four waiting buyers for every American can landed in France, and there is no let-up in the heavy demand, stimulated by four years of nonproduction.

"The French will cling to their old methods of hand building and there is no way of inducing them to change," says a local car distributor. "They feel that the country which had the first automobile surely knows all about them. They prefer individualism and idealism in a few cars to quantity production and similarity in thousands.

"Before France can compete with America, she must acquire two essentials—American production machinery and American production methods. At present she has little of either.

"With gasoline at $1.25 a gallon, economy is a big factor in the Frenchman's choice of a car. He is all for the light and economical car and is rather particular about the painting and finish. French manufacturers influential in the chamber of deputies were for prohibiting import of American cars, but popular feeling ran against them, and its latest manifestation has been reduction of duty on American cars from 70 percent to 45 percent."

"GIVE DRIVER A CHANCE" IS PLEA MADE BY AUTOIST

Pedestrians Who Walk Out From Behind Other Autos Or Street Cars Criticised

Hey! Look where you are going, Miss Pedestrian, don't step out from behind a mass of automobiles, or street car, and meander across the street as if you had all day and part of the night and owned the whole universe.

Sometime the man who is driving might not have a chance to stop short of hitting you, and then there will be "slow music," your friends will have to part with a lot of hardearned cash and buy flowers, and R. I. P.

One of the great curses of the city streets, from the motorist's standpoint, is the meandering female who flits off the sidewalk without looking and just saunters across the street.

Has it ever occurred to you that it speaks well for the modern motor car driver that so few women are hurt?

You men who have read this might take it to heart also. How often have you seen two men talking together on the curb, and suddenly they holler "So long," and the man with his back to the curb steps off backward, turns in the middle of the street and registers surprise when he finds the hood of an automobile at his elbow, the motorist having jammed brakes in time to let him walk into the radiator of the car, after it had stopped.

"Have a heart—give the driver of a car a chance. He cannot stop a ton or two of steel and metal in a foot, although you may think so."

Every Little Skid Has A Meaning Of Its Own, Expense

The danger is not the only liability to be charged up to skidding; there is a positive money loss in each little skid as well. Almost any motorist when he slams on his brakes for a sudden stop and slides a few feet will exclaim: "Gee, that's bad for tires," but when he does a bad skid on a slippery pavement it hardly ever occurs to him that that also is costing him money.

Of course, he is usually much too busy wondering where he is going to land to be bothered by such things as profit and loss at such a time. Skidding is a hair-raising business, but in the security of his easy chair at home he can take the time to figure it out calmly. It won't take long to come to a decision that it pays in good hard dollars and cents to buy tires that are skidproof. The safety costs him nothing it is always pretty nice to something for nothing.

Enjoyable motoring is an accomplished fact with a Triumph as your mount. Years ago this "big single" proved its superiority—to-day it is still the leader of its class.

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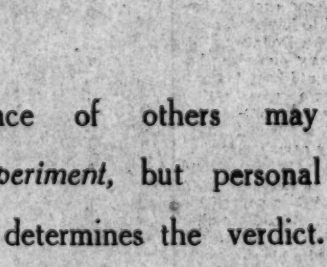
11·9 BEAN

"THE LEADER OF ITS CLASS."



THE 11·9 Bean is built on very robust lines to give long and faithful service to its owner even under the most arduous conditions. Hills and bad roads hold no terrors for the Bean. The highly-efficient 11·9 engine develops more than ordinary power for its size, the springs are large and designed to withstand hard wear, the road clearance ample. One of the finest factories is responsible for its production, and modern manufacturing methods for its very moderate price.

BRIEF SPECIFICATION.

Four-cylinder monobloc engine, 69 x 120 mm. Pressure feed lubrication. Zenith carburettor. H.T. magneto ignition. Thermo syphon cooling. Leather to metal cone clutch. Three-speed and reverse. Bevel drive. Detachable wheels. Electric starting and lighting.

PRICES: Delivered our Works.

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Open 4-Seater ... £550 4-Seater Coupé ... £650
11·9 Bean Chassis complete, £425.

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And coupled with that, the absence of engine heat and the noiseless running of the motor make it the preferred car for Shanghai.

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As Others See American Motors

An American writer quoted by the Literary Digest has this to say of the American car industry abroad in repeating a conversation he had with a dealer on the Continent:

"Except a few of your high-priced machines," he answered, "I may tell you that hardly any of your cars really please the European buyer, except perhaps in England. We on the Continent have never considered the automobile in any other way except as an *article de luxe*, just about the same as a rare painting or an antique vase. We buy a car not to go to business, but to go out for pleasure. And when you do that, you want something concerning which the matter of price is not at all essential. Naturally you go according to your means, but 95 percent of the purchasers on the Continent are people with plenty of means. Here in Belgium and in France you do not find many common travelers or foremen or office managers, much less workingmen, with automobiles. In England the tendency is much more to imitate the American idea, but nowhere else on the Continent. Of course, there may be some exceptions, but such cases are so few that they are not worth while talking about.

"That is the reason a man like myself does not want an automobile except one which is a fine and well-finished car. Now, your American cars of moderate price all lack in nice, neat finish, while your high-priced automobiles which meet our tastes cost just as much or even more, than the better class of cars made in Europe, and when it comes to deciding between the American and the European, most people take the car made over here'

SEES OTHER DEALERS

"All of which is not just what I had hoped to hear said about our cars. So to make sure that I was getting the right impression I went to see two other dealers, one of them handling an American make of automobile. This dealer gave me some most interesting pointers.

"'Yes, I am doing all I can to sell American cars, and I have sold quite a number,' he said. 'However, I am not suffering from the illusion that I will be able to sell many of them in a year or so, when production in Europe is larger.

"'There will be, no doubt, an increasing demand for a few of the lower-priced American machines until the time when here in Europe something similar is being made. That, I am sure, is still some years off. But once our well-known concerns like Peugeot, Renault, Panhard, de Dion-Bonton, in France; Fiat Lancia, in Italy; Metallurgique, Pipe, and F. N. Minerva, here in Belgium, to mention just a few from among a hundred, are in full production, you will find that the demand for American automobiles on the Continent will drop off unless the American manufacturers make some important changes in their construction of cars for the Continent of Europe.'

"And the dealer repeated almost exactly what the first one mentioned had said.

"Now if you care to know what some European owners of our cars say—and I asked several—it may be summarized as follows: The machines are well worth the money, but were bought only because it was practically impossible to get new cars here, and those new cars which may be ordered now can not be delivered in months, in some cases even a year. Just as soon, however, as most of the better known French and Belgian automobiles are again to be had, owners of the American cars intend to sell theirs, because, they say, they lack in neatness and in finish. In short, to the European eye, our automobiles "look cheap.'"

Now let us see what they think of the American car across the Channel, in England, suggests the the writer. That is worth while knowing, inasmuch as we export more cars to that country than to any other. As usual, this year, at the New York automobile show, special correspondents of the leading English automobile trade papers were to be found. *The Autocar*, of London, begins its seven-page New York show report with the following:

QUALITY PREDOMINATES

"A process of refining is this year discernible among the latest American cars on exhibition, the predominating maxim having become quality rather than quantity. Buyers are more critical and manufacturers must meet their desires. Most interesting is the report that aluminum alloy forgings are now talked of. When such parts as front and rear axles, connecting rods, and road wheels are made of aluminum, we shall be in possession of cars with a power-to-weight ratio hitherto undreamed of. Road wheels of disk or artillery pattern aluminum alloy forgings are now being produced on a commercial basis. Features of the show are the great interest displayed in eight-cylinder engines, the steady growth in popularity of the disk wheel, and the fine arrangements of instrument boards."

Part of the general report reads as follows:

"This year is of exceptional interest because every manufacturer has had time to clean house after returning to a peace basis, and the designs are universally refinded and a great many new products exhibited. If there is one thought which predominates over all others in a study of the cars exhibited, it is that in every instance the manufacturer has improved the quality of his product. Not only has design improved during the last year to a remarkable extent, but workmanship and materials are better. The increased prices, which are, of course, universal, are not by any means altogether due to higher labor and material cost; in fact, more efficient production methods have absorbed a great part of the increased labor and material charges, and higher prices are due to closer manufacturing limits and better materials.

NEW IDEALS

"American automobile manufacturers have emerged from the war with a higher ideal of quality than they ever had before. Perhaps this ideal existed previous to the war, but commercial reasons made it impossible to build to it on a competitive basis. Today, with the merchandising situation such that it will be impossible to produce in 1920 enough cars to supply the existing demand, there is not a manufacturer who has not been in a position to gratify every desire in the way of quality, with price a secondary consideration. In other words, this year the price throttle on engineering and manufacture has been removed."

The motor, also of London, another important trade paper devoted exclusively to the automobile industry, has a special report, which, although not as elaborate, is none the less interesting. It concludes as follows:

"I know it has been the correct thing in the past to say that the American car 'is not built to last.' That is now a futile remark. I have motored thousands of miles over the average roads there, and on cars that have stood up to their work for from two to five years, and the old argument will not do. While in many States the dirt roads are still too much in evidence, a good-roads campaign is sweeping the country, and in the near future America will possess an unrivaled system of highways.

"Yes, it was a very great show, and the car value offered the public explains the seven million automobiles used in the country. If the machines could be transported to Olympia, with their price cards as they were in the Grand Central Palace—well, I would like to be taking the orders at one or two of the stands!"

EXCERPTS FROM SHOW

Other excerpts from the New York show description as published in *Motor* are also worth reading by our American manufacturers and engineers. Here are some of the striking ones:

"There are perhaps half a dozen makes which line up with our standards of good finish. When one comes to inspect the second-class cars, then one begins to wonder what is the matter with our home manufacturers. It is not in a few isolated cases that the prices asked (here) seem absurd, when judged by the present price standard at home; it is in every case! The American manufacturer is paying his mechanics from twelve to fifteen pounds a week; all his costs are correspondingly high, and yet he can market his product at a price which leaves me deeply wondering.

"I am quite willing to admit that the finish on castings, on crankshafts—that part where the finish does not matter—is inferior to our own; that hand-fitting does give a better job, but the extremely fine limits to which machine work has been reduced leave little to complain of on this score.

"The infinite variety of smart-looking bodies now offered on the American chassis in the direction in which the greatest advance has been made. In the closed-car class all the well-known types are in a forward state of development, and though as a rule they are somewhat ornate in design, yet some models challenge comparison with the best that Bond Street, London, can offer. The engine designs do not seem to me quite so clean as our own, but some of the 'V' type sights are fine examples of the designer's art."

FRENCH PAPERS

In the French papers which treat of the New York show or of the 1920 American car nothing as complete has appeared as in England. *L'Auto*, the Paris daily devoted to sports, had an article by C. Faroux, the editor of *La Vie Automobile*, a weekly automobile publication. As Faroux is one of the leading French automobile engineers, and his views have always been highly considered, the correspondent summarises the article. There is no doubt, he remarks, that Faroux was not an eye-witness, or, in other words, that he did not see the many new cars and new things which the English writers saw, for if he had he probably would not have written as he did. Here is the way his report starts:

"The 1920 American production. Same mechanical tendencies as in France. The American prices are in general higher than our prices, when equal horse-power is taken into consideration. Some curious statistics."

The price of our cars is quite extensively dealt with and great stress laid upon the fact that the way average prices are obtained in America is very much different than in France—that, for instance, in the case of three French makers building respectively 10,000 chassis at 12,000 francs each, 1,000 at 25,000 francs, and 100 at 60,000 francs, the average price according to the American method of figuring it would be 13,600 francs, while according to the French method it would be 32,000. Based upon this way of looking at it, Faroux states that the average price of the American car—some 125 manufacturers being taken into account—is nearly $4,000, or about 52,000 francs at the time the article was written. On the other hand, the statistics bearing on the average American prices which he quotes in his article and which—as well as other statistics—were copied from one of the New York or Chicago automobile publications, give the average for 1920 as $2,440, or nearly $1,600 less than what the Frenchman figures it.

'NOTHING SURPRISING'

When it comes to the cars themselves—the mechanical tendencies—the Frenchman has very little to say. *Rien de surprenant* ("Nothing surprising") is the beginning of the paragraph. Surprisingly different from the observations of our English engineers, who saw what they were writing about!

Special emphasis is made of the fact that the American manufacturers are using more and more the "Hotchkiss drive," which originated at the French plant of Hotchkiss, and that many of our producers make use of the words "French design" in their catalogs and literature, and thus "do not hide the fact that they take the idea from the French."

About the only thing good which Faroux finds in our cars concerns the bodies, the accessories, and the springs, for he says:

"Accessories and bodies—well, let's take our hats off to those gentlemen from over there, springs. You sit or are comfortable in their cars and you can, without tiring yourself, make very long journeys."

However, Monsieur Faroux can not avoid being a bit sarcastic, for he says that the impartial observer necessarily comes to the conclusion that neither the French industry nor "our national pride" need fear anything as far as the American 1920 car-production is concerned.

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The bumps and unevenness of the road are absorbed to a surprising degree, adding years to the life of the car's more delicate parts; giving a greater life to the tyres; and greatly increasing the riding comfort and pleasure of the occupant.

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BRITAIN FAVORS SMALL ENGINES; SHOW TELLS IT

Economy Of Petrol One Of Most Important Features Of Cars At London's Show

The biggest motor show in Great Britain's history—the annual Olympic show in London, which has been interrupted by the great war—was held recently. The attendance passed the 230,000 mark. The attendance at the previous show, in 1913, was 220,000. Next year, to accommodate a predicted increase and to circumvent London's limited hotel facilities, there will be two shows, one following the other. The exhibitors will draw lots for both dates and space just as in the past they have drawn lots for space. The outstanding feature of the show in the British metropolis is the fact that light economical cars held the leading role.

SAVING PETROL FIRST

There were all sorts of cars displayed, but almost all were built with an idea of saving gasoline—or petrol, as our British cousins call it.

The London Times' summary says the output of the British makers in 1920 will be 150,000 cars, while the British market will require 300,000 cars. The excess, of course, will be supplied by British dealers, and among these will figure American, French and Italian cars which were exhibited at the Olympic show.

SOME OF THE DISPLAYS

There were twenty-two new English cars on display, and the London Times regards as significant of the trend of development in England the fact that sixteen of the twenty-two were in the 11.9 horsepower class. The Times says:

"There is no doubt that, providing it be developed on common sense lines and too much is not extracted from the willing small engine of high efficiency this new 11.9 horse-power has been so largely instrumental in developing, it will prove to be most valuable. Essentially a car that is inexpensive in running costs, the 11.9 is quite capable of talking a light four-passenger at a rousing speed and of climbing any ordinary hill.

"The Calthorpe was the first small car to show that under proper condition of gearing and when due attention was paid to economy of weight and wind resistance in body work, a very little engine could be coaxed in to doing, and in a most economical manner, the work that hitherto had been regarded as almost inseparably associated with a big one, and that even so very few concessions had to be made by the user in respect to comfort, speed and appearance. To adapt the small high efficiency motor to full-sized car work is a difficult problem, only to be solved with great care."

NEW FEATURES SEEN

Features of some of the new English cars pointed out are:

"The A. B. C. and C. A. B. use air-cooled engines.

"The 1920 English car, for the first time, is complete with lamps, horn, speedometer, clock, generator, starter, demountable rims, etc., all included in the purchase price. Hitherto they have been 'extras.'

"All rubber treads following the American example, predominate in tires.

"Four speeds forward, instead of three, are used in a number of leading cars although the three-speed gear box is holding its own."

LINING UP BEARINGS

In scraping in bearings the first consideration is the proper mesh of the timing gears. The front bearing controls the position of the crank shaft and its gears, consequently it should be lifted and scraped first, the other end bearing being lined up with it at the same time. Then the middle bearings are fitted in line.

Leaky Spark Plugs Source Of Trouble

Leaking spark plugs are an every day source of trouble. The trouble is often very difficult to trace, however, because the motor will miss at high speed and on heavy pulls but may run along quite smoothly on level ground.

The fact that cracked or porous porcelains allow high tension current to ground through the crack without jumping the spark gap is often found the principal cause of trouble when the motor misses fire. Porcelains that are entirely broken off in the metal base of the plug are easily discovered simply by shaking slightly. When this fails the only remaining resource is to experiment with new plugs.

Cooling System In Need Of Attention

This is the time of year when the average car owner needs to be reminded that his cooling system needs a little extra attention. The anti-freeze mixture should be drained out and the system be flushed out with clean water. Many car owners find it beneficial to put a solution of baking soda and water in the radiator and run the engine for twenty minutes or half an hour, after which the soda mixture is drawn off and the cooling system is flushed out thoroughly with clear water. This tends to remove any scale that may have formed from the anti-freeze mixture. Also this is the time to renew the rubber connections of the cooling system.

NEW FACTORIES TO INCREASE OUTPUT

Federal Truck Firm Is Latest Concern To Announce Its Further Expansion

Detroit manufacturers seem to be most optimistic for future business if the number of new plants which are in the course of erection and being planned is an indication.

The Federal Motor Truck Company is the latest to announce the purchase of a large tract of land to provide for future expansion, according to advices received here. The Federal Company's new plant will be located three blocks west of Grand river on the Detroit Terminal railroad. It comprises sixty acres, is inside the city limits and just outside the six-mile circle.

This is undoubtedly one of the largest single tracts to be devoted to the manufacture of motor trucks in Detroit, if not in the country, and it will give the Federal Company facilities equal to any future need that may arise from a manufacturing standpoint.

RIDE A RIGID, RAPID, RELIABLE
RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
rust proof by the frame being specially coated with rust proof preparation before enamelling. All plating and enamelling of the most brilliantly permanent class.
GUARANTEED FOR EVER ALL THE WORLD OVER
Wm. Forbes & Co.
TIENTSIN

KING EIGHT CYLINDER AUTOMOBILES

This year's Touring Car offers many refinements which should make even more popular this widely favored family automobile.

Simplicity and ease of operation make it the ideal car to drive, and its extreme economy of fuel, oil and tires, is only another proof of high engine efficiency.

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, Inc.
38 Canton Road, Shanghai

KING MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Export Department, 132-154 West 72nd Street, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

BRAENDER Tyres

The Strong Arm of Reputation is lending its support to Braender Bulldog Non-Skid Tyres.

Braender Tyres have proven their stamina on the race track and are proving to thousands of users every day that Braender Tyres are the best.

Built of the finest materials money can buy and made with the famous BB and Bulldog treads (non-skid) they mean big mileage totals, riding comfort and absolute safety.

Let your next set of tyres be Braenders.

BB Tread seems to look after
Bulldog Tread to tackle and will master

Factory and Main Office: Rutherford, N. J., U. S. A.
BRAENDER RUBBER & TIRE CO.
Export Offices: 138 Nassau St., New York, U. S. A. 131-133 Eighth St., San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

DODGE BROTHERS ROADSTER

A World-Wide Good Name

This business has not grown just because the Automobile business has grown.

It has grown because there has grown up in America, and all over the world, a demand for the kind of a motor car Dodge Brothers build.

It has grown because the users of these cars have given Dodge Brothers a good name as careful, conscientious manufacturers.

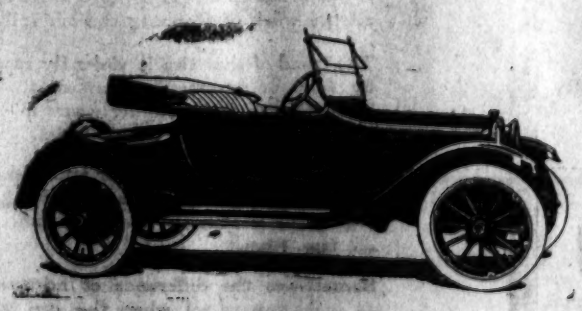
The result is that wherever two words—Dodge Brothers—are seen, they stand as a symbol of exceptional motor car value.

Even when they appear, all alone, on a window, or a wall, or a bulletin board, they instantly mean something special and significant to the passer-by.

They call up a picture of a particular kind of a motor car.

Or, to be exact, a particular kind of motor car workmanship, which people have come to associate with the name Dodge Brothers.

The two words—Dodge Brothers—are an advertisement in themselves, not merely in America, but the world over.



THE SHANGHAI GARAGE COMPANY, LTD.
Operating
THE STAR GARAGE and THE EASTERN GARAGE
Our Main Showroom at
The Star Garage -:- -:- 125 Bubbling Well Road

MAXWELL TRUCKS FORGE TO FRONT

15,000 Of Them Are In Varied Business Use Throughout The Country

The Shanghai Maxwell agent, has the following to say about the Maxwell truck:

"With 15,000 one-and-a-half-ton Maxwell trucks now in daily use sufficient data has been accumulated to stamp this as one of the most economical and consistent of commercial vehicles on the American market.

FIRST PRODUCED IN 1917

"The first Maxwell truck was not produced until 1917, and with the eighteen months of war that followed there was little chance for sufficient production to make it the predominating figure it is today.

"There are two classes of haulers using Maxwell trucks—the man who is just deserting the old-fashioned team of horses; he is desirous of making his first step an economical one. The second class is the man who has been in the truck division for several seasons, but who, from using heavier vehicles has determined that a ton-and-a-half Maxwell can carry his capacity loads and cost less to operate.

ANSWER EVERY CALL

"Both of the foregoing classes upon entering the Maxwell ranks became charged with a sense of appreciation and enthusiasm. The Maxwell truck department at Detroit is constantly in receipt of letters and especially photographs showing Maxwell trucks answering the call of every demand in the field of agriculture and general transportation.

"At Watertown, Massachusetts, and many other places, the Maxwell is the backbone of the city fire department. In various cities scattered over Missouri and the Middle West police patrols mounted on Maxwell chasis maintain law and order, while Uncle Sam has a fleet of these sturdy one and-a-half-ton vehicles hauling mail at Birmingham, Alabama, and many Western cities.

IN REALM OF FARMER

"Lumber mills, coal mines, oil fields, gravel pits, machinery houses and every branch of the commercial world has furnished photographic evidence of the prowess of light-weight Maxwell trucks. But it is in the realm of the farmer that it is most prominent, at least in point of numbers.

"The most convincing demonstration of its rural value was brought out in the recent National Motor Truck development tour, when the Maxwell hung up a marvellous record of economy and performance through the rich farming districts of seven Middle Western states.

"Each truck in this great convoy was placed at the disposal of the farmers along the route, doing every kind of duty from the grain field to the market. Because it could carry such tremendous loads despite its convenient proportions and economical upkeep the Maxwell truck became more or less the pet of the tour."

Six, Eight Or Twelve

Those persons who are still in a quandry as to whether the new car should be a six, an eight or a twelve, may derive some edification from reading what a well-known automobile authority had to say about the question 13 years ago. Said the writer:

"The question is whether the six-cylinder automobile is not a fad, reserved for the use of the faddists whose train of reasoning in favor of six cylinders contains arguments similar in value to those advanced by the courtiers of old Europe, who reserve the exclusive use of six horses for royalty, while the lesser nobles have to content themselves with four animals, and the mob with one or with two."

Since that time several of the kings of Europe have gone the way of two-cylinder passenger cars, and janitors and milkmen drive twin sixes. And all in 13 years. Tempora mutatur, or words to this effect!—*From American Motorist.*

SPEED IN LOADING IS ALL IMPORTANT IN HANDLING TRUCK

Delay Means Loss Of Efficiency And Waste Of Time And Money For The Owner

"Delay in loading or unloading is the thief which steals untold motor truck profits. Every motor truck operator should give the loading and unloading question the closest attention," says a local distributor.

"First consideration, of course, must be given to the type of body. In the lumber trades, steel rollers imbedded in the body platform and equipped with ratchets, facilitate the loading operation as well as unloading. Interchangeable bodies, semi-trailers, castered hand trucks and other devices which roll on to the truck platform solve various loading problems.

"The arrangement and height of loading platforms, including the installation of overhead monorail tracks, aid the handling of many kinds of freight.

"Special loading equipment speeds up truck operation in many lines of work. Coal, gravel, sand or crushed stone can be loaded into a truck within a few seconds if hoppers are constructed. The trucks can get into position either underneath the hoppers or alongside them. For the loading of these materials from freight cars the use of a tilting hopper, which is attached to the side of the car, is excellent. A gang of shovelers can keep these hoppers filled while the trucks are on the road.

"Where the installation is of a temporary character, portable endless belt or bucket conveyors will quickly load sand, gravel, coal or crushed stone from a pile to the truck.

"Some types of work require the use of a crane hoist and I-beam track mounted upon the truck itself. Power winches operated directly by the truck engine cut loading delays in other kinds of truck operation."

MARKET IN NORWAY

At the close of the year 1918 there were in Norway 2,612 passenger automobiles and 661 motor trucks, a total of 3,273, as compared with 3,068 at the close of the year 1917. The number of motorcycles in Norway in 1918 was 1,533 (200 of them with side cars), as compared with 1,550 at the close of the year 1917.

The Plant Behind The Car

BY FREDERICK COWIN
(President Briscoe Motor Corporation)

When I saw the page advertisement in the February Briscoe Meter, "The Plant Behind the Car," it occurred to me that the idea was good. I would like for every dealer to visualise the mammoth plants and enormous resources back of the car every time they see a Briscoe, with that thought in mind I am jotting down a few of the strong factors back of the Briscoe car.

The house-behind-the-product angle to merchandising has become a vital element in the automobile field. Today, more than ever, a man wants to know "who makes the car?" before he places his order.

Time was when automobile sales were made by the dealer simply taking the prospective buyer out for a ride. The dealer himself knew very little, if anything, about motor cars, while the buyer knew absolutely nothing. Neither of them gave any particular thought to the question of upkeep.

But times have changed. Today it would be hard to find an intelligent person who did not know something about automobiles, and to the buyer today the question of service after-the-sale is all important. He has a right to know "who makes the car" and he usually does.

And the same thing is true with dealers. They want to know that the factory back of the car has the buying power to procure materials of the right quality and in sufficient quantity; that it has the organisation, machinery and equipment; that it has an engineering staff adequate to meet the demand for an up-to-date car; and, more than all else, they want the assurance that men of sound business judgment fill the executive positions at the factory.

All these, and more, the Briscoe Motor Corporation possesses with the result that its growth and development has gained the respect and favorable attention of the best class of dealers, and the Briscoe fair dealing policy holds them year in and year out.

The obvious reason for the dealer desiring this assurance is because he wants to represent a car that has a stabilised organisation back of it—an organisation that has vision and the resources to bring that vision to realisation.

How well the Briscoe Motor Corporation has achieved this result is known to all present Briscoe dealers—and a considerable number of other good dealers in closed territory who would like to get the Briscoe franchise should their territory become open.

This enviable reputation which the Briscoe organisation holds is jealously guarded by every Briscoe executive and enjoyed by our dealers because of the satisfaction and pride it gives.

KAPODRY FOR MOTOR HOODS
(TRADE MARK) AND
RHINOHYD COMMERCIAL HOODS AND AGRICULTURAL SHEETS
THE Exact Materials used by BRITISH WAR OFFICE for their WATERPROOF COVERS ALSO ALL MOTOR BODY FITTINGS
Write For List to—
E. JOHNSTON, 8, Broad Street, Bloomsbury, LONDON, ENGLAND.

GORDON TIRE

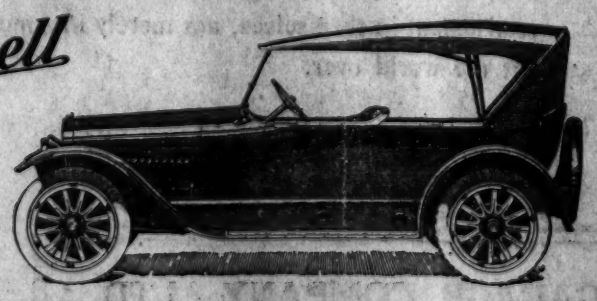
The Gordon Tire isn't one of the quantity production tires. Gordons are made rather slowly—one at a time and each one right—truly custom built.

We are selling Gordon Tires, all popular sizes, direct to Motor Car Owners.

Keep your tires inflated to their specified pressure
It will pay you.

MUSTARD & CO.
2 Museum Road Shanghai

Introducing the New
Mitchell
SIXES
1920 MODELS in stock



This beautiful 5-passenger Model has a 120-inch wheel-base. In all the New Models nearly 100 costly improvements are embodied.

JORDAN CARS IN STOCK

JOHNS-MANVILLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Effective against Gasoline and Oil Fires
Also fillers in stock.

VIKING TIRES
are good tires at a good price. Guaranteed 5,000 MILES

GOODYEAR TIRES
Red Spot Searchlights. Ford Spare Parts.
Indian Motor Cycles, 1 & 2 cyl. models in stock

THE FEI LUNG COMPANY
OPERATING
THE FEI LUNG GARAGE SHANGHAI AUTOMOBILE Co.
Hire Service, 153-4 Hupeh Road. Tel. C. 4133. Show Rooms & Shops, F. 1787 Bubbling Well. Tel. W. 933.

INCREASING MILEAGE 40% BY ADJUSTING BRAKES

A certain company used Goodyear Tires on their automobiles. They didn't think that careful attention to such things as brake adjustment could increase the uniformly satisfactory mileage of Goodyears. But they finally agreed to let their Goodyear Service Station Dealer inspect their tires regularly. Recently, they wrote: "Upon your advice we had the brakes of our cars carefully adjusted and we can say that it has increased the life of the tires at least forty per cent. Ask your Goodyear Dealer for Lesson 6 of the Goodyear Conservation Course—telling how to increase tire mileage by guarding against damage from brakes, car tracks, and chains.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

Not even the Goodyear All-Weather Tread can resist the wear caused by unequally adjusted brakes.

If one brake-band grips more tightly than the other, all the work of stopping the car falls on one tire.

The tread of that tire is violently rasped and scraped by road or pavement whenever the car is stopped. This rasping and scraping wears down the tread and shortens its life by many miles.

Stops can be made quicker and with greater safety if the brakes are equally adjusted; thus both wheels are used. Naturally there is less wear and tear on the tires.

Sometimes the difference of adjustment is enough to lock one wheel when the car is going down a steep grade, and the tread may then be rasped to the fabric by a quarter of a mile of fast going.

In such cases a Goodyear Strap-On Boot should be applied immediately to protect the body of the tire from moisture, grit and further wear.

By thus protecting the tire until it is permanently repaired, as much as a thousand miles, perhaps several thousand, may be saved.

Proper adjustment of brakes is one of a number of little things that save big tire bills. Another is the "truing up" of wheels—described in Lesson 1 of the Goodyear Conservation course.

Still others are the proper care of tread cuts, described in Lesson 2; proper inflation, described in Lesson 3; the repair of stone bruises, described in Lesson 4; and the proper care of tubes, described in Lesson 5.

Lesson 6, in addition to describing the injuries that result from unequally adjusted brakes, tells also about the costly damage to tires when they are run in car brakes.

Of course in every case where tire injuries are mentioned in these lessons, the cause is given, the result, and then a simple method of prevention and cure.

Ask your Goodyear Service Station Dealer for the six lessons of this complete course on tire care.

Goodyear Service Station Dealers

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.
40 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai

The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd.
Operating
Star Garage, 125 Bubbling Well Road
Eastern Garage, 4 Soochow Road.
SHANGHAI

GOODYEAR

Motor Starter Troubles

BY H. CLIFFORD BROKAW

Possibly there may be something more useless about a motor car than a self-starter which will not start—either the car or itself—but it is difficult to tell what that may be. It does balk at times, and it is necessary to learn how to start a self-starter when pushing the pedal has no effect.

The chief trouble in starting systems comes from loose, short-circuited or broken wires, brushes stuck or worn so that they do not make good contact with the commutators of motor and generator; dirty or worn commutators, run down battery because of greater use of current than charging capacity of generator, and mechanical disorder in starting switch, cutout or regulator, in the connection between starting motor and engine, or between generator and engine.

If the starting motor will not turn when the pedal is pressed, first see if there is current in the battery; if the terminals are tightly fastened; if the switch works properly; if the wires are tight on motor terminals, and if the brushes make good contact with the pedal pressed, test for current at motor terminals with a voltmeter. If a good voltage shows, the trouble is somewhere in the motor. If the brushes are clean and make good contact, and no wires loose or broken, the trouble must be in the winding and requires the services of an expert.

If the motor rotates but does not start the engine, examine the gear or chain drive to see if it is working properly. See if the over-running clutch is slipping. If the motor cranks the engine but it does not start, the trouble is in the engine and not the starting system.

If, when the engine is running, the indicator does not show charge, examine first the cutout, to see if it is closed, and then the wiring between generator and battery. While you cannot look inside the regulator, you can test for current at the generator terminals with the voltmeter, and where the wires are attached to the regulator and where they leave that device; also at the switch and at the ammeter or charge indicator, to determine if the current is flowing, and thus locate the points between which the break in the circuit occurs. If all lights were burning, they might consume more current than the generator is producing. If the indicator shows discharge when the lights are on and the engine stopped, and does not show charge when the engine is running at ordinary road speed, either the generator or regulator needs attention by an expert.

If you did not find the cutout closed on inspection, close it by hand for a moment while the engine is running, and see if it remains closed. It may have been stuck, or the generator may have needed a slight current from the battery to renew what is called residual magnetism, especially if the car has been laid up a long time.

Where the generator for replenishing the battery is a separate unit it may be driven by chain, gear or otherwise, sometimes with a coupling where the ignition device is built into the generator. Be sure to understand just how the current travels back and forth from the battery to the starter and from the generator to the battery, through the regulator, cutout, switch and charge and discharge indicator. The regulator is to prevent too high a charging rate by introducing a resistance which operates when the rate is too high. The regulator is sealed so that you cannot get at it. If anything is wrong with it an expert must be called.

The cutout is to make connection with the battery when the generator produces a higher voltage than that of the battery, and to break the connection when the generator voltage falls below that of the battery. The connection also may be through a gear on the fly wheel or by silent chain with overrunning clutch on the forward end of the crankshaft, usually arranged to release the motor as soon as the engine starts. If the system is a single unit, the chain drive is probable.

The chief thing to remember in looking for troubles is that by eliminating one part of the system after another the search will soon narrow down to a small bit of wiring or a single device, where it is comparatively easy to locate the trouble. Always work with the wiring diagram of the car handy for reference, at least until you have learned the system quite thoroughly, and always carry the diagram in the car for reference by the repair man, if you call one in for major troubles.

AIRSHIP TO BE USED BY BOSS OF COTTON FIELD

For the first time in history, cotton growing will be supervised from the air when within the next four months a small dirigible will be used for this purpose on the 28,000 acre plantation of The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company at Goodyear and Litchfield, Arizona, near Phoenix.

At present mounted overseers are employed, but the company has been obliged to use more modern means by the acquisition of many thousand more acres of desert which will be irrigated to grow long staple cotton used in fabric for the manufacture of automobile tires.

Besides its use for purposes of supervision, the dirigible will probably be used to transport Goodyear officials to Phoenix and even as far as the California factory at Los Angeles, trip of about 400 miles.

For these purposes the "pony blimp" type of airship will be used because of its ease in handling and small crew requirements. Built as the first dirigible used in this country for commercial purposes, the little airship, probably smallest practicable dirigible ever constructed, is now being manufactured at the company's shops in Akron, Ohio. Completion is expected within four months, after which the ship will be sent to Arizona and used for inspection and supervision of the immense cotton plantation of the country in the midst of the desert.

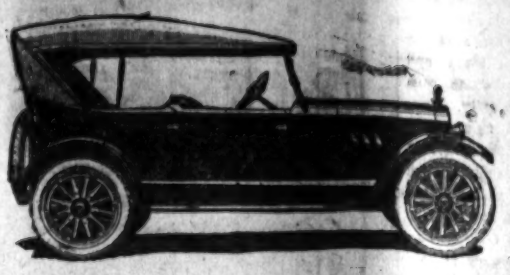
But 95 feet long, 28 feet high and 40 feet in diameter, this 35,000 cubic foot capacity dirigible will be able to make a speed of 40 miles an hour over the plantation and will have a range of 40 miles at cruising speed. The pilot and overseer will be able to cover the plantation easily in a short time and can make landings at any point where attention is required.

Company officials believe that the use of an airship for purposes of supervision on the cotton plantation will show that this commercial use of dirigibles can be extended to wheat field survey and similar purposes.

START CAREFULLY

Don't start the truck with a jerk; it racks the mechanism and destroys the tires. Don't attempt to change gears with the clutch engaged.

Columbia Six



GOOD ALL THE WAY THROUGH

The Columbia Six, which is represented in the world's leading markets, has gained an international popularity—because it is built exceptionally well all the way through.

Every part of the Columbia Six is the best that can be bought or manufactured. Columbia engineers have held to the standard of thorough goodness even to the smallest detail.

The Continental Red Seal engine, Borg and Beck clutch, Timken axles and other parts of equal reputation, scientifically assembled by Columbia engineers, has made the Columbia Six "Good all the way through."

Remarkably low operating cost and long life are the natural results.

COLUMBIA MOTORS CO.

Export Department

DETROIT, U. S. A. Cable Address: "COLUMOCO"

Among the kind of achievements that is responsible for Firestone success is this extra large and sturdy Cord Tire. It rides more easily because of extra air capacity, as well as added volume of rubber. For the same reason it saves gasoline and lowers the cost of car upkeep.

It is easy to steer and the Non-Skid tread grips the road without drag on the engine.

And in appearance, this Firestone Cord is a fitting foundation for the finest character of cars built.

The Central Garage Co.

2a Jinkee Road Shanghai

Firestone

One of the first things one learns about the Hupmobile is that one can rely implicitly on that tremendous reserve power which literally floods forth for an instant getaway; a remarkably smooth, swift acceleration; or a dogged high-gear pull.

STANDARD EQUIPMENT

5-seater Touring or 2-seater Roadster body
Speedometer
Electric starter
Head, tail and dash board lights.
Rain-vision wind-screen
Fuel gauge
Oil pressure gauge
Electric horn
Ammeter
Foot and rug rails
Tyre carrier—extra rim
Side curtains—door curtain carriers.
Tonneau carpet
Hood (black or khaki)
Grease gun
Pump, jack, full set of tools.

The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd.
125 Bubbling Well Road

Owning & Operating Eastern Garage 4 Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Owning & Operating Star Garage 125 Bubbling Well Rd., Shanghai.

Hupmobile

YOU

TAKE OUT AN

X. S. POLICY

Write for particulars to:

C. E. SPARKE

Insurance Office

44 Kiangse Road.

Agent:

Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.

ARE THE OWNER OF A NEW MOTOR CAR ?

You are proud of it? Yes!
It saves your time? Yes!
And hence money? Yes!
It provides amusement? Yes!
It is, then, an asset? Yes!
Have you insured it? —"'er I've been thinking about it."

Yes! and while you are "thinking about it" it may be destroyed by fire or accident; it, or parts of it, may be stolen, and your chauffeur may smash some other man's car.

Who's going to pay the piper?

YOU

AUTO DISTRIBUTOR HAS HIS SORROWS UNDER DRY REGIME

Possible Confiscation Of Car Only Partly Paid For Is Constant Menace

NEW POLICY INSURANCE

Adjudication Of Law Expected Here Soon—Previous Sales Were Not Disputed

Honolulu, July 24.—Among the recent Columbia records is a song of Bert Williams, of "New York Follies" fame, entitled, "When the Moon Shines on the Moonshine."

The song, as far as is known has not yet attained epidemic form in Honolulu. But if the Islands are behind the times in acquaintance with the popular ditty, it is, at least, familiar enough with the fact that inspires it. The manufacture of okolehao is as active a steady business in Hawaii as used to be the conduct of illicit stills in Kentucky or Tennessee in their stirring yesterday of family feud and handy six-shooter.

As Mercury in classic myth dispatched the ofttimes dubious errands of dwellers on old Olympus, so today the motor car is called on to fill the role of secret, efficient agent of Bacchus and the bibulous bearers of the frowned on thyrsus.

Assistant District Attorney Godbold didn't put it just that way in the word when interviewed last week, but he fully appreciates the part the motor car takes in the present melodrama of bootlegging.

"The manufacturer of the contraband spirits selects, as a rule, some out-of-the-way spot," he said, "where there is a telephone at hand. A customer of the stuff arranges delivery over the wire. An automobile is sent out, whisks the spirits to its destination. The transfer is so quickly effected that the transaction often eludes the vigilance of the federal officials."

SEVERAL CASES PENDING

The assistant district attorney added that a number of cases, including U. S. vs. Morshigi, involving the seizure of the cars used for the transportation of contraband "wet goods" or opium, and in some instances both, that covered a year, were now pending the decision of Judge Poindexter in the Federal court. Amongst the legal firms representing car owners are Brown, Cristy and Davis, Thompson and Cathcart, G. S. Curry, W. H. Lymer and W. L. Stanley, and the decisions are regarded as important in clearing up certain vexed points of law in the matter of carriers and their responsibilities. It will be the first local ruling in cases involving the confiscation and sale at public action of cars under the new National Prohibition Act, excepting two cases lately in the Hilo courts, where the forfeiture of the cars was not contested by the defendants. Among the automobile sales agents interested in the pending decisions is the von Hamm-Young Company, owner of three of the cars under dispute.

LANGUAGE SEEMS SPECIFIC

According to Sec. 26 under Title 11 of the National Prohibition Act, when the commissioner, his assistant inspectors or any officer of the law "shall discover any person in the act of transporting in violation of the law, intoxicating liquors in any wagon, buggy, automobile, water or air craft, or other vehicle, it shall be his duty to seize any and all intoxicating liquors found therein being transported contrary to law. Wherever intoxicating liquors transported or possessed illegally shall be seized by an officer he shall take possession of the vehicle and team or automobile * * * and shall arrest any person in charge thereof.

Such officer shall at once proceed against the person arrested under the provision of this title in any court having competent jurisdiction; but the said vehicle or conveyance shall be returned to the owner upon execution by him of a good and valid bond, with sufficient sureties, in a sum double the value of the property, which said bond shall be approved by said officer and shall be conditioned to return said property to the said office on the day of trial to abide the judgment of the court.

OWNER MAY SHOW CAUSE

"The court upon conviction of the person so arrested shall order the liquor destroyed, and unless good cause to the contrary is shown by the owner, shall order a sale by public auction of the property seized, and the officer making the sale, after deducting the expenses of keeping the property, the fee for seizure, and the cost of sale, shall pay all liens, according to their priorities, which are established, by intervention or otherwise at said hearing or in other proceedings brought for said purpose, as being bona fide and as having been created without the lienor having any notice that the carrying vehicle was being used or was to be used for illegal transportation of liquor, and shall pay the balance of the proceeds into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts. All liens against property sold under the provisions of this section shall be transferred from the property to the proceeds of the sales of the property.

"If, however, no one be found claiming the team vehicle....or automobile, the taking of the same, with a description thereof, shall be advertised in some newspaper published in the city or county where taken .... once a week for two weeks—and if no claimant shall appear within ten days after the last publication of the advertisement, the property shall be sold and the proceeds after deducting the expenses and costs shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts."

DISTRIBUTORS INTERESTED

The vehicle most often employed in the illicit transportation is, as Assistant District Attorney Godbold says, the motor car. Since these are leased by hundreds, by the automobile sales agents here, to individuals whose lawabiding character is not always ascertainable the companies referred to are naturally highly interested parties in the legal issues arising from the misuse or alleged misuse of the cars in connection with the above clauses. All such situations may arise involving confiscation of leased or partly purchased machines. Even where there is no question of the responsibility of the sales agents, in cases of confiscation the seizure of cars belonging to them necessitates the employing and paying of counsel to represent their interest in court.

One of the effects of the new law has been to cause a revision of automobile policies. The old equities do not indemnify for losses from car seizure by the federal authorities for illicit transportation of liquor or opium. Accordingly up-to-date insurance companies have already begun writing into automobile policies a "confiscation" clause that covers the contingency.

Apropos of the recent protection clause G. R. Humphrey, manager of the American-Hawaiian Motors Co., Ltd. said:

"If additional evidence is needed to show the pre-eminent position occupied by the automobile industry in the country's development, it would be amply indicated by the latest move made by the automobile underwriters toward the support and protection of the interests of automobile jobbers and distributors. In the last few years there has been a very definite tendency among underwriters to furnish protection, where necessary, in support of trade expansion to such industries as have proven to be indispensable to community development.

"In furnishing the latest class of protection, known as the Confiscation Clause, automobile underwriters have conclusively indicated their attitude toward the great automobile producing and distributing industry. This clause provides protection to the vendors of machines in the event of seizure and confiscation by the Federal government for carrying of contraband, and in view of the fact that local dealers have already become familiar with the operation of the federal regulations in this respect, this class of underwriting accommodation will undoubtedly meet with a very cordial reception, and the probabilities are that automobile distributors will, in a great many instances, make the carrying of the Confiscation Clause one of the requirements of conditional agreements of sale.

"The nominal figure at which this protection is supplied, namely $2.00 per policy, regardless of the sale price of the car, indicates conclusively that the automobile underwriters anticipate a heavy volume of business in this class of insurance."

INSISTS ON CLAUSE

E. L. Knickerbocker, manager of the insurance department of the von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd., remarked along the same lines:

"The sales agencies have no jurisdiction over the cars of lessees after they have taken the cars from the sales room. In case the federal authorities detect either the lessee or anyone riding with him in the car in possession of liquor or opium the car is liable to seizure by the government, confiscated and later sold at public auction to the highest bidder. Therefore, our only safe procedure is to insist that this clause be placed on each and every policy that is written to protect our company on a car sold under lease agreement."

Station Wyatt, general insurance broker, who has just been appointed Hawaiian agent for the International Indemnity Company of California, says that this company claims to be the first in the field to offer coverage against confiscation of automobiles caught transporting liquor in violation of the law. For the additional premium of two dollars on policies on cars sold on lease contract the company indemnifies the dealer against loss.

Compares Different Makes Of Wheels

Writing on the subject of automobile wheels a local automobile man compares the merits of the wood, wire and disk types and discusses the claims which each has on current popularity. Says the write: "Strong claims are made for all types so that the owner of a car or the new buyer is at a loss to know whether the claims of the wood wheel adherents are right or whether those of the disk or wire are correct. As a matter of fact without authoritative tests of wheel that can be properly compared, it is very unfair to say that this or that type is better than the other. Proper comparison would have to be made, not with the best make of one type of wheel and the cheapest, most poorly constructed of another, but with the best wheels of such type.

"The trouble has been that as soon as a type of wheel is introduced a number of makers immediately begin to compete on a price basis, with the result that very poor wheels of that type may be offered for sale. If quality is to be put into any car part, I know that every one will agree with me that it should certainly be put into wheels, whether they be of wood, wire or disk pattern quality wheels of all three designs are on the market and with them cheap wheels, some of them unfit to be depended on to carry a human cargo."

Apropos of the individual advantages of the different types, the writer has this to say: "The wooden wheel has given a remarkably good account of itself for many years past. It is lower in price than any of the metal wheels, and if made of the proper wood is able to withstand the strains to which it is put on the car; but we must admit that the average wire wheel can take more side strain. . . . The wire wheel is no doubt more elastic and resilient than the wooden wheel, and if a demountable rim is not used can be much lighter in weight. . . . Because of the concave construction of the disk wheel it is said that there is great strength for side thrusts. There is no doubt that this type, which has gained considerable headway in Europe, adds considerably to the appearance of some cars.

The traffic jam in any city will show twenty-five makes of cars—no two alike. New models today, perhaps, but what of tomorrow?

Who Dictates the Changes in Motor Car Design

EITHER there is something sound and fundamental in motor car design—or there is not.

The Packard Company believes that design is fundamental when it is governed by established standards of good taste and engineering, and not by passing fancies.

It is gratifying to know that this belief is shared by more than five thousand Packard owners, who have owned Packards continuously for sixteen years.

ONCE create a motor car design that is fundamental and it will satisfy people of good taste as long as the car lasts.

The Packard car is designed to last as long as fine workmanship, sound engineering and the highest grade of materials can make it.

AND that is why Packards are always "new models."

And why the Packard owner's investment never suffers from sudden changes of "fashion," dictated by some one over whom he has no control.

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The China Press

SPORT SECTION

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1920

RACE CLUB TEAM OF CRICKETERS TIES WITH S.C.C.

Game Called When Twilight Falls, With Honors Accounted Easy

HAYWARD IS THE STAR

Canning And Ollerdessen Do Splendid Work For The Visiting Team

Cricketers all. The Race Club played the S. C. C. on the latter's ground yesterday afternoon and a most enjoyable game both for players and spectators was the result of the meeting. The game ended in a draw but very much in favor of the S.C. C.

With only six wickets down for 239 the Club declared the innings closed and sent in the Racing men. It looked as if the visitors were in for a heavy defeat but the last minutes of the game proved very exciting owing to the desperate efforts of the bowlers to get the final wicket and to the equally desperate efforts of Messrs. Monk and Ollerdessen to maintain their citadels intact.

The game was called over at a quarter to seven with the two named batsmen still undefeated and so honors were accounted easy.

Hayward was the bright particular star for the S. C. C. He can always be relied upon for good cricket but he surpassed himself yesterday when against the best stuff that the Race Club could put against him he scored his century and a little bit more.

He began quietly but when he got sight of the ball he was a delight to watch. He sent the ball to all parts of the field and displayed a variety of strokes to a big crowd of admiring spectators.

Canning was the only bowler who was able to keep the S. C. C. batsmen in anything like order and his four wickets were obtained fairly cheaply.

Harry Ollerdessen went in first for the Race Club with over two hundred run on the board against him but he took all that was coming to him from the S. C. C. bowlers and began scoring from the start.

Leach was the only other Racer who gave him anything like support until nine wickets were down and he was joined by Monk. They played out time.

It was a pleasure to see the fine display put up by Ollerdessen. He has a free and easy style that makes his play interesting to watch and the manner he places the ball just where the fancy takes him shows he is a master of the game. Harry Ollerdessen is deservedly popular with the crowd and so his century came as a delightful treat.

Shanghai Cricket Club

A. W. Hayward, b. V. H. Lanning	124
W. N. Hansell, b. V. H. Lanning	59
Rev. C. E. Spencer, b. V. H. Lanning	0
F. L. Wainwright, b. Lt. Harrison	28
H. E. Muriel, c. H. Ollerdessen, b. Lt. Harrison	7
Dr. H. H. Morris, b. V. H. Lanning	9
A. H. Leslie, not out	12
J. Robertson, R. J. Tippin, J. R. Hinton, E. G. Barnes, did not bat	0
Extras	0
Total	239

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. E. O'Hara	11	2	39	0
H. W. Allison	12	0	67	0
D. W. Leach	8	1	32	0
Lt. Harrison	10	1	56	2
V. H. Lanning	9.5	0	45	4

Race Club

H. B. Ollerdessen, not out	105
S. J. Deeks, c. Dr. Morris, b. Wainwright	21
V. H. Lanning, c. Dr. Morris, b. T. R. Hinton	9
Lt. Harrison, c. Dr. Morris, b. Wainwright	4
H. W. P. McMeekin, l.b.w., b. Wainwright	11
C. Knight, b. Wainwright	2
H. W. Allison, b. Wainwright	6
Dr. W. E. O'Hara, c. Hansell, b. Robertson	12
R. Grimshaw, run out	0
W. J. Monk, not out	3
Extras	9
Total	183

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. J. Tippin	10	1	39	1
W. N. Hansell	12	1	42	0
F. L. Wainwright	17	3	63	5

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

Dear Mutt: Let me tell you how the folk in Shanghai run their telephones. First of all old dear, there is really no need for either telephones or telegraphs. The place is so tightly fitted together that if you do the least thing out of the ordinary, before you can sneeze twice, the news has travelled from one end of the town to the other. I ought to tell you that the town has two ends. There is the end known as Bubbling Well, and there is the extreme called Hongkew. Mrs. Jiggs has naturally taken the only house to let in Bubbling Well, while I am warming up in Hongkew.

But now for the telephone. The company has a very nice building, very near to the still uncompleted Municipal Council home. The exchange is run by Chinese, and a number of girls either in their teens or out. You call up West 300000000 and as often as not get East 00000000003. You see to the Chinese ear the numbers sound the same. If you are not satisfied with the number, and after repeating it at least a dozen times, you ring up 499. A sweet treble voice answers. You very politely ask for West 300000000 and when you get the magic phrase "You're through" you find that it isn't the vicarage that you have been connected with, but the Carlton.

The mistake is quite natural. Before dinner they hold song services and elevating meetings at the place mentioned, and after dinner they hold each other in various movements known to the initiated as the bunny hug, the hesitating one-step or the double fox trot. But back to the telephone again. The instrument is the immediate cause of any amount of bad temper and an unknown quantity of language not known to Shakespeare. Brrrrrrrrrr! "Sorry engaged." Ten minutes pause. Brrrrrrrrr! "Still engaged, so sorry, will ring you up when the line is clear."

I ring upon the telephone
At half past four on Sunday.
With perfect ease
Get number, please,
At four o'clock on Monday.

Now then Mutt, old dear, that is service for you. But it is time that I was cut off, and so, insect, till we meet again, Yours.

Jeff.

• • •

THE DAY'S LIMERICK

I have just had a letter from Kit
And shall send her the answer by chit.
Telephone—did you say?
Takes two nights and a day!
And the girl's in a hurry for it.

E. R.

• • •

THE $20 LIMERICK

There are dogs full of ginger and snap
Besprinkled all over the map
But the tamest and neatest
The dearest and sweetest
Is the Shanghai abortion—the Lap.

—Barwater.

• • •

THAT CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

An individual signing himself "Sir Toby" sends me the following, for which many thanks:

Come all ye Shanghai bachelors
And join in this, my lay,
The front page of THE CHINA PRESS
Contains great news today.

The Yankee Solons, August fifth,
Will inundate our town,
With weighty legislative mind
And brow's portentous, frown.

But sunshine always follows rain
And silver lines each cloud—
They've brought their wives and DAUGHTERS, boys,
(Back up there, folks, don't crowd!)

Yes, there are forty-seven men,
Two children and nine sons.
That totals only fifty-eight—
Let's count the other ones.

One MOTHER—that's the greatest need
Of us lone chaps out here.
(The mere fact that we THINK it's GIRLS
Is not the least bit queer!)

An AUNT—Well, some are very nice,
Grey-haired and wise and cheery.
I hope this one is just like that
And calls her "boys" all "dearie."

Two SISTERS—Well, I really can't
Say what they're like to be.
So let's just bunch them with the lot
And take a chance, with me.

One NIECE—Sounds good to Uncle, boys,
I'll bet she's full of "pep."
She hails from old Ohio State,
Which has, I'll say, some "rep."

A score and eight of WIVES they bring
Who've danced across the sea,
And now they should be privileged
To dance with you—(and me.)

And now here comes the greatest news
So paste this in your hat:
They've eight and thirty DAUGHTERS—WOW!!!
Say, whaddayer think o' that???

They're coming here on August five
We're "broke" on August ten,
But Maskee, by that time they will
Have "flew" beyond our ken.

So let's all meet them at the dock,
There'll be enough for all:
Those little blonds, petite and chic,
Those brunettes, dark and tall.

Yes, eight and thirty daughters, boys
And they are not alone—
Those girls are well protected—
THERE'S JUST ONE CHAPERONE!!!!!!!

The Quaints adventured upon a voyage of originality, across a flood of melody, risked the heat, put up with the vagaries of steamship companies, defied the prices quoted at hotels, said "Maskee" to all and sundry and in order to create a cycle of laughter appeared at the Lyceum Theater early last week, and there ever since they have been adding to the gaiety of the Model Settlement.

Salisbury likes Shanghai. He says so himself. It is five years since he has been here. Since then he and his company have parted company. He and his company have tried to get into close touch with a company formed by one Vilhelm, who now has a retiring residence in Lowlands. The lands are so low that he never expects to rise again to entertain even a penny gaff. Salisbury was very unkind to all of the Vilhelms he came in contact with. Probably there was a good deal of professional jealousy in the combat. He simply flew at all those children-killing - steam - boat-sinking-submarine-experts until he crashed himself, but only after he had smashed them. And he was not the only one in his crowd who proved unpleasant to the other side. All his men and all his women were endowed with the same kind of fury. But here they are, and they like us. Salisbury remembers a great night that he had here in 1915. It was a Volunteer Night. He has acted and fooled before crowned heads since then, he has performed before London houses, he has had a real good time, "but," says he, "I have never had such a night as that Volunteer Night that you all supplied five years ago."

He wants a reunion. He recognises that our defense forces have been added to. That the volunteers have no longer the whole burden of Settlement protection upon their worthy shoulders. He has heard of the many returned men; he has heard of the Specials, and so he is trying to arrange one big, glorious night, when his program will be such as will suit uniformed men. Like his most popular creation "James William Maconachie" he wants to run a "Musical Monarchy on his own," but it must be one in which all the subjects will help to swell the chorus, and who will tell you "Where the flies go in the winter time."

The local Defense Force Night ought to prove a success and no one will enjoy it more than Salisbury himself.

We come to you in the Summer heat
When you all are limp and faint,
We come with a show that can't be beat
It is neat, its clean, its quaint.
With song and jest and antic strange
To please sinner and please saint,
We come that you might forget Exchange
To make things feel what they ain't!

• • •

Miss Iris Hoey took over the management of the Duke of York's Theater, London, a couple of weeks ago and has made arrangements with Mr. Leon M. Lion to present with her a new three act light comedy called "Brown Sugar" written by the late Lady Lever. Miss Hoey will not play in it herself as she has undertaken the leading female role, Ming Toy, in Sir Alfred Butt's production "East is West" at the Lyric.

• • •

Ernest Barry, the best English sculler, who on August 28 is to meet Alfred Felton on the

(Continued on Page 2)

DEMPSEY GIVES REPLY IN COURT

Declares He Got 300 Or 400 Recruits To Work In United States Shipyards

NEVER STRUCK HIS WIFE

Famous Draft-Evasion Trial Ends In Full Acquittal For The Champion

(Jack Dempsey, heavyweight boxing champion of the world, has been wholly cleared of charges of draft evasion that grew out of charges made against the boxer by his wife. Though the trial was protracted over a long period, the champion was acquitted by the jury after only seven minutes. One of the witnesses, an American naval officer, testified that Dempsey had sought to be released from exemption from war service so that he might enlist. Details of the champion's own testimony are of particular interest and are given in the following article)

San Francisco, June 14.—William Harrison ("Jack") Dempsey, heavyweight boxing champion of the world, took the witness stand in his own defense today in his trial here on charges of evading the Selective Draft act. Dempsey denied charges of non-support and cruelty made by his former wife, Mrs. Maxine Dempsey, in her testimony given earlier in the trial.

Dempsey described himself as having been the principal support of his family from the time he was fourteen years old. He detailed experiences as a farm hand, miner, carpenter and boxer, including reverses when "the boxing game was dull," and toward the end his life as a budding champion.

He had supported his wife, he said, until she left him. "He denies that he had broken her jaw by a blow while they were living at a hotel here, as she charged, "because she had not earned any money for him." Dempsey said that he never had struck his wife and that the jaw fracture was caused by a fall.

BOXED TO AID COUNTRY

His earnings in the ring for 1917 were about $1,000 he said. The next year a large part of his time was spent in appearances at patriotic benefits, out of which, he said, besides traveling expenses, he got "a wrist watch or two and a gold pencil."

"I wanted to do the country some good," he said in explanation of his boxing for nothing.

"Did any of your opponents get anything for these matches?" he was asked.

"No. Once, Willard was to get $30,000 in Chicago," Dempsey replied.

Soon after his marriage, Dempsey said, he left his wife at San Francisco, early in 1917, while he went back to Salt Lake to box. He returned ten days later to find her gone, finally discovering her with her brother living in an apartment house.

Boxing promoters then told him he was worth "about 30 cents" to them because his "laying down to Flynn," the witness said. Soon after this, they went to Seattle he paying all the bills as usual, Dempsey continued.

From Seattle his wife went to Yakima to see her mother, the pugilist testified, while he got a "job in the ship yards, on account of dullness in the boxing game," but she failed to return to him and did not answer his letters.

Dempsey told of his work as a Government recruiting agent for the ship yards late in 1918, saying he "guessed he got 300 to 400 men" to work in the Philadelphia yards.

CROSS EXAMINED

Cross-examination failed to alter or confuse his testimony. The defense announced that only one or two more witnesses would be called.

W. H. Stolurow, a traveling salesman of St. Paul, testified that he wrote most of the answers to Dempsey's questionnaire at a Chicago hotel. He said he had done it in a spirit of friendly co-operation, and that nothing was said to indicate anything on the part of Dempsey or his manager, Jack Kearns, but a desire to answer the questionnaire honestly.

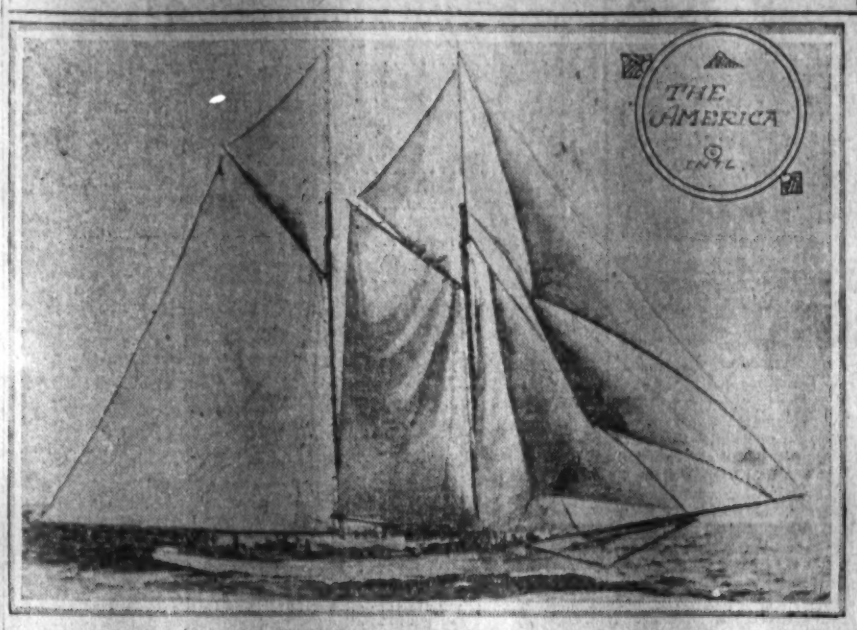
Dempsey corroborated his testimony, and a similar story was told by L. Lichtenstein, of Chicago, in whose room the paper was signed.

Lieutenant John F. Kennedy of the battleship Mississippi testified Dempsey had asked him to obtain his release from his exemption so he might enlist.

According to Kennedy, the pugilist often remarked he "did

(Continued on Page 2)

"America First; Rest, Nowhere!"



Here is the famous yacht America, first winner of the Anglo-American yacht races, whose cup has been successfully defended by Yankee boats since 1858.

When the returns of the America race first appeared in London newspaper offices they merely read "'America' First."

"Who was second?" was the popular query.

"There *was* no second!" came the laconic reply.

RESOLUTE WINS; CUP YACHTS TIED AT 2 WINS EACH

(Reuter's Service)

New York, July 23.—The Resolute won the fourth race today for the America's Cup. The Resolute and the Shamrock have now won two races each. The Resolute finished first. At the second turn she led by 87 seconds.

Lawn Bowls

Scotland won the International in a great game yesterday afternoon on the Lawn Bowls Club greens when the men from "Bonnie Scotland" met and defeated the Rest of Shanghai and the world.

The baseball game and the Pootoo trip took away some of the most prominent local bowlers, but never the less it was pretty representative. The margin at the finish was 10 points in favor of Scotland. The issue was in doubt right up to the last two ends when two Scotch rinks got away with a four and a three respectively and settled matters.

Mr. G. L. Campbell after the match told us how it was done and called for three cheers for the rest and Mr. J. D. Gaines replied with a very humorous speech and promised a great reprisal next season, he would see that there was no ball game on tap. The teams and scores were as follows:

Scotland		v. Rest of Shanghai	
A. Braid (skip)		G. Manwaring (skip)	
P. M. Scott		H. Roebuck	
D. McInnes		T. Havtorn	
J. Tweedlie	18	W. Ogden	27
G. L. Campbell (skip)		W. Gater (skip)	
G. McCallum		W. B. Pitt	
J. A. Dobbie		H. Gorton	
J. D. Gordon	25	F. Sampson	22
J. Munro (skip)		R. Dorrance (skip)	
Arch Taylor		J. Buckley	
A. G. Raitt		J. Marshgreen	
W. Turnbull	18	T. Poignand	22
F. Ferrier (skip)		T. Harborne (skip)	
A. S. Allan		B. Anderton	
D. McDonald		J. Brewer	
J. Grieve	23	J. Betley	18
J. Disselduff (skip)		G. Stormes (skip)	
R. Charles		F. C. Banham	
T. F. Anderson		P. Reeves	
J. M. Robertson	21	G. Wootten	19
G. McMurdo (skip)		J. Shaw (skip)	
J. Dewar		H. S. Smyth	
J. P. Lowe		E. Thomas	
A. McIntosh	27	L. W. C. Lordet	18
G. Dunlop (skip)		Alb Taylor (skip)	
W. Crosbie		J. D. Gaines	
J. Valentine		Dr. Merrins	
W. Smith	22	G. Bloom	23
R. C. Aitkenhead (skip)		R. G. H. Cole (skip)	
J. S. McGavin		W. S. Featherstonhaugh	
A. MacGregor		H. G. Manwaring	
M. B. Anderson	20	J. Frost	15
Total	174	Total	164

Illegal Boxing Tactics To Be Severely Penalised

Clinching And Hitting With The Open Glove Not To Be Tolerated Under Walker Law—Other Boxing Gossip

BY CHARLES F. MATHISON

Adherents of Pal Moore, the Memphis bantam, take exception to the writer's decision in favor of Joe Lynch at the close of a twelve round bout in Jersey City. There is no question that Moore landed the greater number of blows, the only trouble being that 75 percent of his blows were illegally delivered. Moore slaps with the open glove whenever he uses his right and frequently slaps with the left. The rules of every important boxing country in the world declare that hitting with the open glove is illegal, and in Europe and Australia referees are empowered to disqualify a boxer who offends in that respect. The rules of the International Sporting Club, which will be enforced in New-York State when the Walker law goes into effect, prohibit hitting with the open glove and instruct judges and referees to penalise a boxer guilty of such practice.

PROPERLY PENALISED

Moore was properly penalised by the loss of the decision in a twenty round bout in London with Jimmy Wilde because the Memphian constantly hit with the palm of the open glove, and he probably would have lost the decision to Eugene Criqui, the French bantam, in Albert Hall, London, last winter had he not brought the Frenchman down with a body blow in the fourteenth round.

Moore had hit with the open glove throughout his bout with Criqui, which the writer saw, and referee Eugene Corri had several times warned the American to conform to the rules and cease his illegal practice.

Moore's habit of striking with the open glove is not due to inability to hit with the knuckles, but rather is the result of a plan on his part to obtain an advantage over opponents. It is quite evident that when a boxer closes his glove it lessens his reach by fully two inches, and the opposing boxer having estimated the reach of his adversary, uses his feet and head in accordance. But when a boxer strikes with the open glove his reach, lengthened by two inches, deceives the man defending himself and the palm of the glove usually lands on the face. As the palm of a boxing glove is heavily seamed the result is to cut the skin of the boxer who receives the blow, and it is largely on this account, and because the fingers may injure the eyes of opponents that the practice is prohibited.

CAN DISQUALIFY

Under European boxing rules the referee is empowered to disqualify a boxer who hits with the inside or butt of the hand or with the wrist or elbow. A man who hits with the open hand is quite apt to land with his wrist on an opponent's face and do much damage.

The rules of the International Sporting Club provide that blows must be landed with the knuckles of either hand, and prohibit hitting with the open glove.

The rules of the Amateur Athletic Union prohibit hitting with the open glove, and amateur boxers are penalised whenever they violate the rule. The writer has seen hundreds of bouts between amateurs and never saw any of the youngsters violate the rule.

Pal Moore personally is a genial little chap, but his system is radically wrong, and he should change it before he gets into serious trouble.

Because referees in his home town of Memphis and third men in the ring in Jersey and other benighted boxing communities overlook the offense, he should not for a minute think he will be permitted to continue it in this State. As soon as the rules are enforced under the Walker law referees and judges will penalise the Memphis bantam. If he thinks more of hitting with the open glove than he does of winning bouts he is at liberty to continue the illegal practice.

As a matter of fact offenders in the matter of clinching and other violations of the rules will be brought up with a round turn when the International Sporting Club rules are put into force. The days of go as you please boxing contests are practically ended and the boxers and their managers may as well prepare for a radical change.

FITZ'S GRIEVANCE

Dan Morgan, manager of Eddie Fitzsimmons, who recently trounced Lew Tendler, does not regard the announcement of Billy Gibson of a willingness to match Leonard against Tendler as being in the nature of a high form of sportsmanship. Morgan holds the opinion that Gibson, in consenting to match Leonard against Tendler, merely seeks to avoid a title match between Leonard and Fitzsimmons. Morgan sets forth that as Fitz has taken the measure of Tendler the New York lightweight has earned the right to a championship match with Leonard.

There is considerable logic in the contention of Morgan, for it has for many years been the custom to give a title bout to the man who demonstrates superiority over the other title contenders in a class.

Fitzsimmons unquestionably is willing to meet the champion at any weight Leonard may set and also comply with all conditions as to forfeits for weight and appearance. It is not unlikely that when Leonard returns to New York the question of a match with Fitzsimmons will take concrete form.

The recent assertion that Dixon, Corbett and McGovern

(Continued on Page 2)

FOUR HOMERS IN SUCCESSION DEFEAT "REDS"

Local Baseball Clubs Have Glorious Swatfest When Navy Disappoints

FINAL SCORE, 15-14

"Big Seventh" Is Prolific Of Thundering Clouts To Far Corners

The Sailor team from the U.S. Destroyer Lee failed to put in an appearance at the ball park yesterday, so the "old reliable" teams—the Blue Sox and the Red Sox—crossed bats again. It certainly was some game, too, the "Blues" finally winning, 15-14.

Can you, in your fondest dreams, imagine seeing a ball game where there were four consecutive home runs and two three-baggers in one inning? Well, such was the case yesterday!

With the score standing eight to five against them in the seventh inning, Phennig, Bills, Wilhoit and Lilley of the Blue Sox smashed out home runs and Holman gathered a three-bagger for himself.

It looked more like the bombardment of Ypres than an honest-to-goodness ball game, right here in peaceful Shanghai. The Blue Sox scored six runs before the inning ended.

These same "Blues" made four more runs in their half of the eighth. The Red Sox staged a rally in their half of the eighth, scoring five runs—but these were not quite enough to win the game.

Today's game between the U. of C. Glee Club and Shanghai will be called at 3:30 p.m. A large crowd is expected, as the University boys have made many friends here and all will be out to cheer them along.

The game should be a humdinger, with McCoy in good shape and Claire always turning in a good game. Phennig will be on the receiving end for McCoy's benders, and Tommy Holman will handle Claire's shoots.

The umpire selections will probably be the stand-bys, "Pop" Guernsey and Doc. Clapp, who always give good accounts of themselves.

Lefty Gill, leaves today on the China for San Francisco. He pitched his last game for Shanghai on Friday, and turned in an 11 to 7 win for his Club. The passing of Gill from the Shanghai ball team will be most keenly felt. He is not only a good all around ball player, but a clean sportsman who is always out to win.

"Lefty" has been with the Shanghai team for the last two or three seasons and has made many friends, all of whom will be sorry to hear of his leaving.

"Doc" Downs wishes to inform those interested that those wishing a season's membership card should see John Potter of Anderson Meyer Co. In other words, John is willing to take your ten-spot.

Following is the score of yesterday's game by innings:

First inning—Reds—Hopkins out, second to first. Woods singled to left. Claire flied out to center. Glauque hit to left; Woods forced out at second. No runs.

Blues—Ladd out, second to first. Phennig walked. Bills hit to right, Phennig advancing to third. Bills stole second, Phennig scoring on the play. Wilhoit flew to Glauque. Lilley hit to center, scoring Bills. Lilley stole third. Holman struck out. Two Runs.

Second inning—Reds—Stovall safe on Porterfield's error. Pung hit into a double. Saunders walked. Hopkins hit to right, out trying to stretch it, Saunders scoring. One Run.

Blues—Porterfield flew out to third. Ladd hit to center-Phennig sagrificed Ladd to second. Bills hit to left, scoring Ladd. Wilhoit forced Bills at second. One Run.

Third inning—Reds—Woods hit a home run to center. Claire flew out to center. Glauque hit safely to center. Stovall flied out to Bills. Glauque stole second. Pung hit a home run, scoring Glauque ahead of him. Saunders struck out. Three runs.

Blues—Lilley out, to Claire. Holman out, to center. Porterfield hit to left. Ladd out, pitcher to first. No runs.

Fourth inning—Reds—Hopkins out, to Wilhoit. Woods out, to Wilhoit. Claire flied out to Lilley. No runs.

Blues—Phennig out, to Pung. Bills walked. Wilhoit struck out. Lilley flied out to third. No runs.

Fifth inning—Reds—Glauque took two bases on an error. Stovall out, pitcher to first. Pung got an infield hit. Saunders hit to right field, scoring Glauque. Pung scored on

(Continued on Page 2)

International Swim Club Holds Its Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of the International Swimming Club was held at the Municipal Swimming Bath on Friday evening Dr. Stanley being in the chair, supported by the following members of the Committee: Messrs. C. Encarnacao, W. Jones, J. R. Hendricksen, G. V. Jensen, F. A. Remedios, L. Encarnacao and J. H. McGregor, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. The report and accounts as presented, showing a balance in hand of $333.30, were passed unanimously.

The following officials were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. A. Stanley, President, Mr. T. Mallows, Vice-President, Mr. C. J. Encarnacao, Captain, Mr. E. F. Mears, Vice-Captain, Mr. J. H. McGregor, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Committee, Messrs. W. Jones, W. F. Hamlin, G. V. Jensen, F. A. Remedios, L. Encarnacao, and J. R. Hendricksen.

The following proposals were unanimously carried:

That Tuesday nights be reserved for Mixed Bathing for Members, their families and lady friends.

That the Club pay the proposed affiliation fee of $15.00 per annum to the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association and appoint Messrs. C. J. Encarnacao and J. H. McGregor as the Club's delegates on the Committee of the Association.

It was also unanimously carried that should the Swimming Association not pay the expenses of the team chosen to represent Shanghai in the proposed interport visit to either Kobe or Hongkong, that the Club pay an amount to be left to the discretion of the Committee towards the expenses of any of its members who may be chosen for the proposed interport trip.

A vote of thanks was given the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer for the work which he had done for the Club during the past year.

This being all the business the meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Stanley for presiding.

The annual report presented by Dr. Stanley was as follows:

"Gentlemen, The Committee has pleasure in submitting herewith a Statement of Accounts for the past year showing a Cash Balance of $388.30. There is still outstanding for subscriptions $90 due to the Club on 1918 account and $62 on 1919 account.

"The major event of the Club, the Annual Gala, was a success, which well demonstrated the advantage of the art and sport of swimming. In addition to those gentlemen whose names are given in the statement of accounts as donating to the prize fund, Messrs. J. A. Gunn, F. A. Remedios and the late C. A. de Figueiredo are also to be heartily thanked for presenting prizes.

"The Committee regrets to have to record the death of the late Mr. T. E. Steele who was a most valuable member of the Committee, and of the late Mr. C. A. de Figueiredo, a prominent young swimmer who won the Hamlin Shield for grand aggregate at the 1918 gala.

"The Lusitano Cup for diving presented by the Lusitano Club in 1910 was won outright by Mr. A. Gutierres after four wins.

"The George Mooser challenge cup for 220 yards Shanghai Championship, presented in 1909 by Mr. George Mooser, was won outright by Mr. E. A. Brodie (S. R. C.) after three successive wins at the S. I. S. C. Gala.

"The water polo for the Hongkong Cup between the S. R. C. and the S. I. S. C. was again won by our club after a very good game. For the Water Polo League our club tied with the S. R. C., an extra deciding game not being played.

"The grand aggregate for the Hamlin Shield was won by a 1919 griffin, Mr. R. Ozorio.

"Our thanks are due to Mr. J. C. Bosustow for kindly auditing the accounts."

FOUR HOMERS IN SUCCESSION DEFEAT "REDS"

(Continued from Page 1)

an error. Merrill flew out to Bills. Hopkins out at first. One run.

Blues—Holman out, third to first. Porterfield flied out to third. Ladd out, short to first. No runs.

Sixth inning—Reds—Woods hit for two bases. Claire hit for three bases, scoring Woods. Glauque flew out to center, Claire scoring. Stovall hit a three bagger to left. Pung hit to left, scoring Stovall. Saunders first on an error. Pung out, stealing third. Saunders out stealing. Three runs.

Blues—Phennig hit a three-bagger to left. Bills hit to left. Phennig caught out at third. Wilhoit hit to left, scoring Bills. Holman hit to short, Wilhoit out at second. Porter hit to short, Holman out at second. One run.

Seventh inning—Reds—Stovall walked. Hopkins out, pitcher to first. Stovall to second. Woods hit to short, Stovall out between second and third. Woods out stealing second. No runs.

Blues—Ladd flied out to left. Phennig hit a home run. Bills hit another. Wilhoit repeated. Lilley did the same. Holman hit a three-bagger. Porterfield flew out to left. Ladd safe on an error, Holman scoring. Phennig hit a three bagger, Ladd scoring. Bills out on a foul fly. Six runs.

Eighth inning—Reds—Claire hit to left. Glauque hit to center, Claire scoring. Stovall walked. Pung hit to left, Glauque scoring. Saunders flew out to left. Ladd hit to left, Stovall and Pung scoring. Claire hit to shortstop, out at second. Four runs.

Blues—Wilhoit struck out. Lilley hit to center. Holman hit to right. Porterfield hit to left, Lilley scoring. Ladd flew out to catcher. Phennig hit to left, Holman and Porterfield scoring. Bills hit to right, Phennig scoring. Wilhoit flied out. Four runs.

Ninth inning—Reds—Glauque hit by pitched ball. Stovall out, third to first. Pung out, pitcher to first. Saunders walked. Merrill flew out. No runs.

Blues—Did not bat.

RACE CLUB TEAM OF CRICKETERS TIES WITH S.C.C.

(Continued from Page 1)

J. R. Hinton	4	0	20	1
J. Robertson	2	0	4	1

S.R.C. v. PARSEES

Played on the S.R.C. Ground yesterday afternoon.

S. Recreation Club

L. P. Quincey, c. Talati, b. J. H. Shroff	35
J. J. Ellis, b. Bhoora	7
A. J. Willis, b. R. F. Shroff	0
W. T. Manley, c. and b. Bhoora	16
H. T. Ambrose, c. Viccajee, b. J. H. Shroff	0
R. T. Ryton, b. Bhoora	17
G. Madar, b. J. H. Shroff	1
C. Ollerdessen, b. Talati, b. Bhoora	4
G. R. Powers, c. Talati, b. Bhoora	30
J. V. Jensen, c. Talati, b. J. H. Shroff	0
F. Tomlinson, not out	4
Extras	5
Total	119

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bhoora	16	4	43	5
R. F. Shroff	14	2	48	2
J. H. Shroff	3.3	0	11	3
R. H. Raji	1	0	12	0

Parsees

R. F. Shroff, c. Ambrose, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	11
J. H. Shroff, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	2
R. H. Raji, b. D. T. Manley	37
C. H. Barra, c. Powers, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	23
S. M. Talati, b. J. J. Ellis	16
S. F. Shroff, c. and b. J. J. Ellis	4
R. Viccajee, b. Manley	5
L. S. Karanjia, c. Ambrose, b. Ellis	1
B. Tata, b. Manley	0
M. H. Kanarama, c. and b. Manley	0
M. D. Daji, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	105

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. E. Ollerdessen	9	0	36	3
F. Tomlinson	4.2	0	21	0
J. I. Jensen	2	0	13	0
J. J. Ellis	4.1	0	22	3
W. T. Manley	2	0	7	4

POLICE v. CUSTOMS

Played on the Police Ground yesterday afternoon:

Customs

G. Storms, b. Sale	2
O. J. Barnes, b. Issacs	0
S. Curray, b. Sale	3
S. Dallow, b. Sale	0
W. Nash, b. Issacs	3
A. Barnes, b. Issacs	4
J. Hubbard, b. Sale	0
P. Coxall, not out	8
J. A. Jenner, c. and b. Sale	0
R. Ogden, b. Issacs	4
A. N. Other, b. Sale	0
Extras	8
Total	32

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Issacs	5	1	12	4
Sale	4.4	0	12	6

Police

J. Wakin, c. and b. Odgen	10
F. Treacher, c. Curray, Nash	5
S. Issacs, b. Nash	1
T. S. Fry, b. Nash	14
J. McDonald, b. Nash	0
G. Sale, b. Nash	7
W. J. Ryle, not out	10
H. Perkins, c. Dallow, b. Odgen	19
A. Cameron, c. and b. Odgen	9
T. Thurgood, run out	1
J. A. Quayle, c. Odgen, b. Curray	10
Extras	3
Total	89

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Odgen	15	4	33	3
Nash	10	1	40	5
Curray	4.2	2	13	1

At The Theaters

AT THE APOLLO

The final three episodes of "The Midnight Man," featuring James J. Corbett, the pugilist, will be presented at the Apollo beginning tomorrow, for three nights only. In these, the fate of "Nell" and "Jim" will be told.

The program for the latter part of the week will consist of the Blackton production, "I Don't Want a Wife by Proxy Only" with Sylvia Breamer and Robert Gorden. Surprises, laughs and real drama await you in this film.

For matinee today, the 13th, 14th and 15th episodes of "The Midnight Man" will be screened.

Tonight, Mitchel Lewis in the "Faith of the Strong," a six-part fascinating drama, will be produced.

AT THE OLYMPIC

For tonight only, the Olympic will show Lois Meredith in "Help Wanted," a Paramount picture, and the two-part comedy entitled "Friend Husband."

AT THE VICTORIA

Thomas Ince presents Dorothy Dalton in the "Price Mark" tonight at the Victoria Theater. "The Price Mark" is a romance that thrills even the most blase. It is a story that throws sidelights on the gaiety and heart throbs of an artist's model.

AT THE LYCEUM

R. B. Salisbury and "The Quaints" will present a new program of attraction at the Lyceum tomorrow.

AT THE TOWA

The 19th and 20th episodes of "The Fatal Ring" will be seen at the Towa Cinema. There will be also Japanese transfiguration pictures.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. These pills are the best remedy in use for Ladies. Price $5.00 per box. Sold by all Chemists and Stores, or post free 22/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

DEMPSEY GIVES REPLY TO CHARGE

(Continued from Page 1)

not feel right to see the men in uniform about him, and as long as his family was well taken care of, he did not care what happened to him."

The remarks were made, according to the witness, at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, where Dempsey was boxing as a civilian.

Kennedy testified that Dempsey in September, 1918, asked him to have his exemption released, and later Dempsey telephoned twice from New Jersey to see if the release had been obtained.

The release, Kennedy testified "came through," and Dempsey had started for Philadelphia to enlist, but the enlistment was stopped by the order of the Secretary of the Navy. Before further action could be taken the armistice came.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

Parramatta for the world's championship, is having an experience of rough weather. The water in the Paramatta, he says, is very different from that of the Thames, and the short roll does everything but upset him. He recognises the necessity of much practice under such conditions, but is never the less confident of success.

Barry rows a good deal with the New South Wales champion McDevitt, who declares "Nothing can put him out of his swing. He just plods along as if he had the river to himself, and nobody can make him alter his stroke. It is good to row with a man possessed of Barry's confidence and coolness."

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3rd Floor

Refracting and Manufacturing
Dr. John Goddard Optician
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W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

Illegal Boxing Tactics To Be Severely Penalised

(Continued from Page 1)

were featherweight champions of America only has brought a protest from a man who says that Dixon once defeated the English holder of the featherweight title. The writer of the protest is a bit mixed in his conclusions. Dixon early in his career whipped Nunc Wallace, bantam champion of England, but the only featherweight champion of England that Little Chocolate ever met was Ben Jordan. The contest took place at the Lenox A. C., this city, July, 1, 1898, and Jordan got the decision of the referee on points after twenty-five rounds of desperate boxing.

Jordan thought that this victory over Dixon gave him the world's featherweight championship, and he laid claim to it. Unfortunately for the Englishman's ambition Dixon was not the featherweight champion of America at the time this bout took place, he having lost title to Solly Smith in a twenty round bout in San Francisco October 4, 1897.

SMITH SIDETRACKED

When it was announced that Dixon and Jordan were to fight for the world's title, Smith, who had a referee's decision over Dixon, indisputable evidence that he held the title, entered a protest. But the forces behind Dixon were strong enough to sidetrack the champion and keep Dixon in the match.

Smith, however, soon after lost title to Dave Sullivan, and Dixon regained his championship by defeating Sullivan November 11, 1898. Dixon defeated Abe Willis, who claimed the featherweight title of Australia, and also Fred Johnson, claimant of the English title, and both of these battles were advertised as for the world's title. But neither Willis nor Johnson held a title. There are at present in this country three men claiming the featherweight championship of England—Freddie Jacks, Tommy Noble and Joe Fox. Neither has the slightest claim to the honors. Willis and Johnson were in the same boat. In fact, nearly every English boxer who comes to America lays claim to some title. Jordan brought proper credentials.

Jess Willard may not return to the ring, for he recently gave utterance to the following:

"Fighting is a great game. I like to box and to fight. I owe ... to the game. I would be willing to fight tonight if I didn't have to train. Getting in condition for a fight is the hardest of hard work for a man at my age, and I am fixed so now that I don't have to work that hard. It's all right for these young fellows with the fire of youth and the goal of ambition to inspire them, but it's not for a man who has to work all day in a boiling sun and run all night to keep his weight down."

Westminster
GREEN JADE
Cigarettes
Imported from England

The same superlative quality as other well known brands manufactured by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.
Also obtainable in packets of ten cigarettes...

SO POPULAR
is this whisky that shipments sell as fast as they arrive. A new shipment arrives today—have you placed your order?

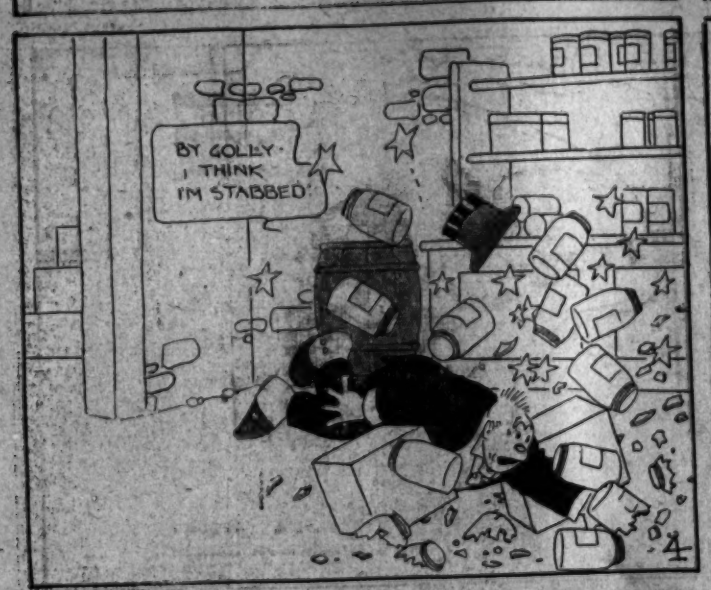
JOHN HAIG?

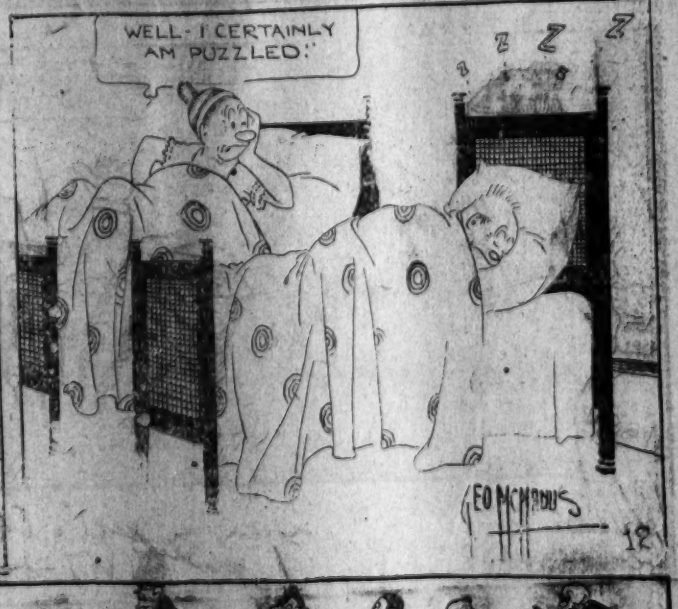
Comic Picture Section

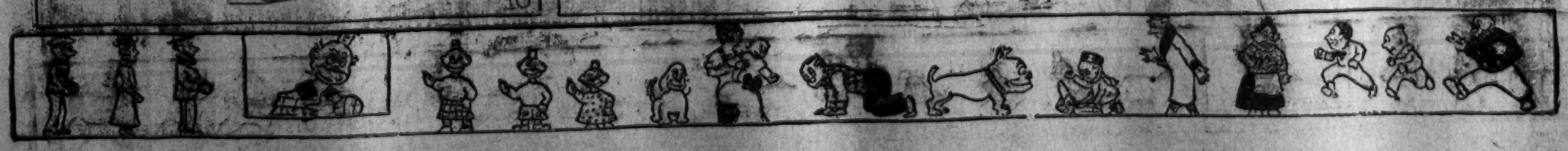
Sunday, July 25th, 1920

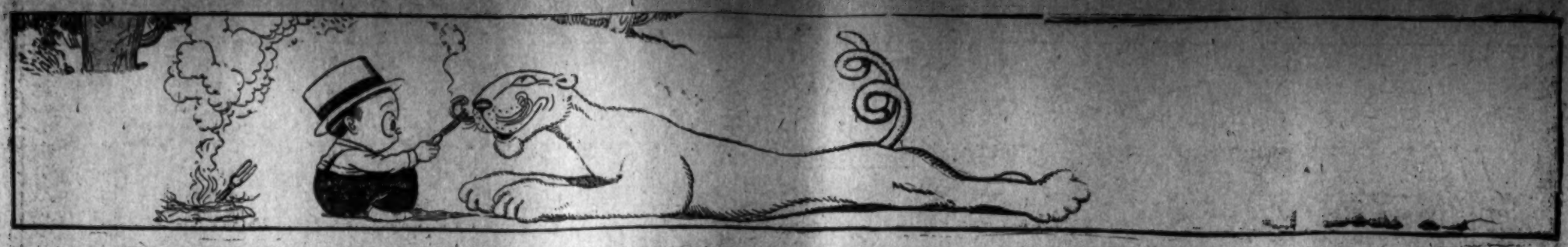
Bringing Up Father

WOW! BOY'S IT'S TWELVE O'CLOCK · I'VE GOT TO GIT HOME OR I'LL BE KILLED ENTIRELY·
AW! DON'T BUST UP THE GAME
WHY DON'T YOU WAIT AWHILE? POSTPONE THE BATTLE
1









Little Jimmy

1. "NONSENSE, WIFEY. DON'T WORRY ABOUT US. WE'RE ONLY GOING TO HUNT FOR SQUIRRELS. WE MIGHT SEE A DEER BUT THEY'RE QUITE HARMLESS!"
"I'LL SEE THAT THERE WONT NUTHIN HURT PAPA!"

2. "JIMMY, I'M GOIN' TO CLIMB THIS TREE AND HAVE A LOOK AROUND, THIS LOOKS LIKE A GOOD DEER COUNTRY."

3. "JIMMY - HURRY TO THE TOWN AN' GET THE FIRST MAN YOU SEE TO COME AN' USE MY GUN ON THIS, FELLOW! THE GUNS TOO HEAVY FOR YOU!

4.

5. AND AT ANOTHER PLACE

6. MIEAOUW

7. PURR-R-R-R-R-R-R-R

8. CRACK

8.

9. "SOME LUCK! HE'S HIT HIS HEAD ON THIS ROCK AN' IT'S CROAKED HIM PROPER!"

10. "GEEROOSHIE!"
"OOH, PAPA, DID YOU KILL HIM?"
"GOSH, MAW THAT'S THE VARMINT THAT TH' BIG REWARD'S OUT FER!"

11. "HOORAY FER THE BEST HUNTER EVER SEEN IN THESE PARTS!"
"HE KILLED THE CATAMOUNT BARE HANDED!"
"HE'LL GIT TH' REWARD HOORAY!"

12. "JIMMY-ER-I WAS INTENDING TO PIINISH YOU FOR YOUR FORGETFULNESS THIS AFTERNOON, BUT ON SECOND THOUGHT I'LL LET IT GO THIS TIME —"
"BUT PAPA, DID YOU KILL IT WITH A ROCK LIKE MAMMA THINKS YOU DID?"

SWINNERTON